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WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, partly cloudy. [illegible] 6-12 (43-54). LONDON: Wednesday, cloudy with rain. [illegible] 9-14 (48-57). CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Wednesday, [illegible] Temp. 9-11 (32-52). NEW YORK: Wednesday, partly [illegible], Temp. 4-8 (39-46).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	5.50 Dirh	Great Britain	25 P.	Netherlands	1.75 Flor.
Algeria	4.00 Din.	Greece	25 Drs.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	India	Rs. 10	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.500 Din	Iran	95 Rials	Oman	0.540 Rial
Belgium	23 B.Fr.	Israel	I.E30.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Canada	C$0.95	Italy	600 Lire	Qatar	5.00 Riyals
Cyprus	300 Mills	Kenya	Sh. 9.25	Saudi Arabia	4.25 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Kuwait	350 Fils	Spain	50 Ptas.
Dubai	5.50 Dirh.	Lebanon	P13.00	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Egypt	70 P.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Eire	30 P.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Tunisia	125 Din
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.L. 37.50
France	3 F.	Malta	22 Cents	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.25
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Morocco	3.50 Dr.	Yugoslavia	22 D.

Schmidt Will Meet East German Leader For 1st Formal Talks

By Michael Getler

BERLIN, Dec. 4 (WP) — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, in an announcement that raised hundreds of delegates attending the Social Democratic Party convention here, said today he would meet sometime early next year with East German Communist Party chief and President Erich Honecker.

Mr. Schmidt also warned Social Democrats that West Germany's economic future required nuclear energy and that its military security required the West's willingness to maintain a balance of power with the Soviet bloc.

Aside from a brief and informal meeting during the 35-nation European Security Conference in Helsinki in 1975, the two leaders of the divided German nation have never met personally for formal talks. The announcement of a German chancellor even with high-ranking East German officials was in 1970 when former chancellor Willy Brandt went to Erfurt, East Germany, to meet with then-premier Willi Stoph.

Although no further details were given, Mr. Schmidt's announcement is being viewed here as especially significant because it comes just one day before Mr. Schmidt's party is expected to approve a NATO plan that involves modernization of Western nuclear arms in Europe, a project bitterly opposed by the Soviet Union.

It also comes just eight days before NATO is to approve the arms decisions, which will be combined with a NATO offer to negotiate arms controls in this area with the Russians, who already have deployed substantial numbers of new missiles and bombers targeted on Western Europe.

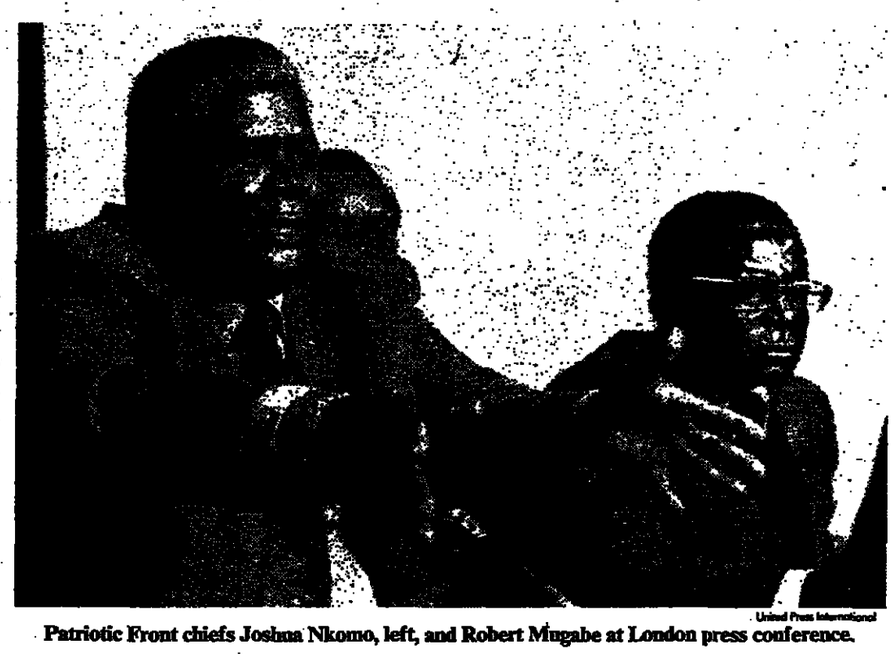
The apparent willingness of Mr. Honecker to meet with Mr. Schmidt, a move undoubtedly requiring Kremlin approval, may signal that Moscow is reconciled to the forthcoming NATO decision and is trying to preserve the climate for future arms control discussions even though Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko warned publicly in Bonn two weeks ago that the NATO decision could destroy the basis for negotiations.

The announcement is also puz-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Associated Press

Helmut Schmidt addressing the Social Democratic Congress.



United Press International

Patriotic Front chiefs Joshua Nkomo, left, and Robert Mugabe at London press conference.

Want Rhodesia Talks to Continue

Rebels Warn U.K. on a Bilateral Pact

LONDON, Dec. 4 (UPI) — Patriotic Front guerrillas said today that they want to continue the deadlocked 12-week-old Zimbabwe Rhodesia peace conference but warned that if Britain carried out its threat to proceed with a settlement without them the war would continue.

A joint statement by guerrilla leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe said that "abandoning the cease-fire will achieve neither peace nor independence."

"A cease-fire is not possible without the active participation of the Patriotic Front," the statement said. "The Patriotic Front is committed and determined to bring about genuine peace as soon as possible."

The guerrilla leaders appeared at a joint news conference and read their statement after the British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, had served notice yesterday that Britain's patience was exhausted and that it was set to grant independence legally to the former colony with or without the agreement of the Patriotic Front.

Cease-fire Deadlock

The British warning after 12 weeks of wearisome, often frustrating negotiations brought the conference to the brink of final breakdown.

The deadlock was over cease-fire terms.

The guerrilla leaders at their news conference repeatedly denounced Lord Carrington personally, accusing him of a "dishonest and fraudulent manner of proceeding" in trying to get a yes or no answer to Britain's cease-fire proposals.

"If Britain wants to proceed without agreement on a cease-fire, that means the war will continue," Mr. Nkomo said. "It doesn't stop until we agree on a date for a cease-fire."

'Equality of Treatment'

The guerrilla leaders accused neighboring South Africa of carrying out a "huge invasion" of Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

Mr. Nkomo claimed that this was arranged by Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa of Zimbabwe Rhodesia on his way home recently from the London talks when he saw South Africa's Prime Minister Pieter Botha. The guerrilla leader said that details were worked out at a meeting in London last week between Lord Carrington and Foreign Minister R.F. Botha of South Africa.

Both guerrilla leaders insisted that cease-fire terms must provide for the withdrawal of all South African forces from Rhodesia.

They also repeatedly demanded that there be "equality of treatment" between the forces of Zimbabwe Rhodesia and the Patriotic Front in any cease-fire arrangement, including the movement of these forces into fixed locations.

Mr. Mugabe denied that the guerrillas were stalling so as to infiltrate more troops into Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

Says Next Move Is Carter's

Ghotbzadeh: Students Will Try U.S. Hostages

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Dec. 4 — Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh said today that the U.S. hostages definitely would be tried on espionage charges and would be judged by the students who are holding them.

The minister, in an interview released by the official Pars news agency, said that Iran had done all that it could to defuse the crisis and that the next move was up to President Carter.

"The hostages will definitely be put on trial and the judges will be the Moslem students themselves," the agency quoted the minister as saying.

He also urged the Soviet Union not to interfere in the confrontation even if the United States launches military attacks against Iran.

Mr. Ghotbzadeh's statement was the first indication that the judges would be the students rather than members of Islamic revolutionary courts who have tried and condemned hundreds of persons since the revolution in February.

U.S. Documents

The students announced earlier that they would release U.S. documents proving that some of their captives are spies.

Mr. Ghotbzadeh said that President Carter could end the stalemate by extraditing to Iran Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah. He is now at a hospital at Lackland Air Force Base near San Antonio, Texas.

While Mr. Ghotbzadeh hardened Iran's stand on the trials, the draft constitution favored by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini seemed to have been approved overwhelmingly. Political observers said there was no doubt that the vast majority of the country's 20 million voters had favored the constitution. Some observers have said that such a victory eventually might create a climate that would make possible the hostages' release.

Meanwhile, a top White House aide disagreed strongly with Iranian claims that the 50 hostages were being well-treated. "They have been threatened at gunpoint and told they would be shot if they don't cooperate," he said.

The students, who have been holding the hostages since Nov. 4, have rejected reports that several

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Denounced by Both Parties

Kennedy's Blame of Shah Sets Off Political Furor

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (NYT) — Sen. Edward Kennedy set off a political furor yesterday with his comments about Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah of Iran, which were promptly denounced as inappropriate and potentially harmful by a wide range of Republican and Democratic leaders as well as by the State Department.

In a television interview in San Francisco on Sunday night, Sen. Kennedy, D-Mass., said that the deposed shah "ran one of the most violent regimes in the history of mankind" and had stolen "umpteen billions of dollars from his country."

President Carter did not comment on the senator's remarks, but his campaign chairman, Robert Strauss, criticized Sen. Kennedy's statements as counterproductive and ill-advised.

He said: "President Kennedy — I mean Senator Kennedy — obviously is troubled and will be troubled by these statements. I don't think he understood the full impact of those statements."

Major-Campaign Gaffe

Sen. Kennedy, in an attempt to clarify his meaning, said that the shah's record, no matter how heinous, would not "justify the action of the Iranian government in holding the hostages" in Tehran. It was clear, however, that his Republican and Democratic critics saw his remarks as a major campaign gaffe and an opportunity to attack Sen Kennedy while still professing support for Mr. Carter's handling of the situation.

"I am sure the Ayatollah [Ruhollah] Khomeini is pleased to hear Senator Kennedy's remarks," said John Connally, who is running for the Republican presidential nomination. He added, "The president is entitled to all the support any of us can give him."

At the White House, press secretary Jody Powell noted that the president had said that he did not regard it as "appropriate or helpful" to allow himself to be drawn into a political debate on the Iranian situation as long as the 50 U.S. hostages were being held in Tehran. Mr. Powell confined himself to a prepared statement, adding: "I think you realize how bloody my tongue is from being bitten."

Administration officials said that they were concerned primarily that the senator's statements would serve to encourage the Islamic militants holding the hostages in Tehran to believe that they were winning support in the United States for their accusations against the shah.

At the State Department, spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said that Sen. Kennedy's statement had been "unfortunate and not helpful." He added: "The secretary of state [Cyrus Vance] regrets any such statement which shifts the focus of concern away from the hostages and makes negotiations more difficult."

Perhaps the severest criticism came from George Bush, another candidate for the Republican nomi-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Iran Crisis Dampens White House Ceremony

Carter Announces Candidacy for Re-Election in 1980

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (IHT) — Calling this a "somber time," President Carter today declared his candidacy for re-election to a second term, in a low-keyed announcement ceremony that was overshadowed by the Iranian crisis.

Appearing in the East Room of the White House, Mr. Carter said that his political activities had been put off because of the seizure of U.S. hostages in Tehran on Nov. 4. He said he "would have preferred to have postponed this announcement until another time."

However, he said, election laws require a formal declaration of candidacy for the 1980 election within days. Therefore, he said, "I declare I am a candidate for re-election as president of the United States of America."

Mr. Carter, who is 55, said: "I intend to be renominated by the Democratic Party, and I intend to ask the Democratic convention to renominate the most effective vice president in American history — Walter Mondale. We intend to lead the Democratic Party to victory and we intend to lead the nation in continuing the good work which all of us have begun together."

Without Fanfare

Noting that "50 Americans continue to be held hostages in Iran, hostages of a mob and a government that have become one and the same," Mr. Carter said: "The crisis precipitated by this unlawful and unprecedented act has demanded my closest attention since it began."

For that reason, today's announcement was subdued, without the fanfare that had been planned for it.

Although the country is experiencing double-digit inflation, high energy prices and the start of a recession, Mr. Carter said his administration has set "a firm and constructive course for the history of our people . . . In the past three years, the United States has begun to move in a new and better direction."

As president, he said, "I have made some very difficult decisions, and I expect to make more. I have made some mistakes, and I have learned from them."

Mr. Carter is the third Democrat to announce his candidacy. Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts and Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California are the others.

Domestic Problems

Domestic problems have generated criticism of Mr. Carter's leadership, but the threats by Iranian militants to put the American hostages on trial for espionage have appeared to unite the country behind him. Political observers see this as a major — but perhaps temporary — reason why Mr. Carter's standing in opinion polls has gone up lately.

He had been trailing consistently, but he now leads his major challenger, Sen. Kennedy, 42 percent to 40 percent among persons saying that they are likely Democrats or independents, the ABC-Louis Harris Poll reported yesterday. A month ago the same poll showed Sen. Kennedy leading Mr. Carter 54 percent to 38 percent, without consideration of Gov. Brown.

Mark Schulman, vice president of Louis Harris & Associates, said the Carter improvement is typical in such an international crisis. Mr. Carter still gets low ratings in non-foreign policy areas.

Caution Expressed

Carter political aides also expressed caution at the latest results.

Patrick Caddell, Mr. Carter's personal pollster, said he was worried that the new higher rating might be coming too soon.

Mr. Carter's campaign manager, Robert Strauss, said he was surprised to see Mr. Carter's standing rise so quickly.

He speculated that Sen. Kennedy damaged his candidacy Sunday by criticizing Mr. Carter for allowing the deposed shah of Iran to enter the United States.

United Press International

President Carter and Vice President Mondale wave after a short ceremony at which the president said he would run again.

French Weekly Amplifies Giscard Diamonds Charge

PARIS, Dec. 4 (IHT) — The French investigative weekly Le Canard Enchaine published reports that alleging that Valery Giscard d'Estaing, both before and after being president of France in 1974, received gifts of diamonds from Bedel Bokassa, until recently Central African emperor.

There was no immediate comment from presidential spokesmen on the newspaper's allegations.

They seem certain to reignite a controversy that the French president tried to quell in a television appearance last week, when he broke silence on a previous charge by Canard Enchaine about a diamond present he was supposed to have accepted while he was finance minister in 1973.

In his televised remarks, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing did not deny having received that gift, but he did deny the reported value of $250,000. He insisted that the alleged gift was given before he became chief of state. He said that since becoming president he has kept all gifts in the presidential palace or turned them over to charities or museums.

Alleged Facsimile

But in its issue tonight, Le Canard Enchaine asserted that Mr. Bokassa gave diamonds to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in September, 1974, before his election to the presidency in May, and again in March, 1975, when the French president visited the Central African Republic, as it was then known. The newspaper also said that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, as finance minister, received diamond gifts from Mr. Bokassa in 1970 and 1972.

To support one of its allegations, Le Canard Enchaine published what it said was a facsimile of a letter from Mr. Bokassa to a French Cabinet minister informing him that diamonds were about to be

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

French Minister Acts On Airports Dispute

PARIS, Dec. 4 (Reuters) — Transport Minister Joel Le Theule said today that he would meet representatives of air traffic controllers tomorrow to try to end the work stoppages that are estimated to have caused cancellation of about [illegible] of flights to and from French airports since Oct. 25.

Yesterday the controllers announced a 48-hour suspension of work stoppages. They seek better working conditions, improved equipment and higher pay. Traffic is returning to normal at the two Paris airports today.

French Business Still Awaits 'Capitalist Revolution'

A Major Company Finds Foreign Pastures Greener

By Jonathan Kandell

SPECIAL IHT REPORT

PARIS, Dec. 4 (IHT) — "For the first time, our French businesses showed considerable losses at all levels and it was only thanks to our operations outside of France that our balance sheet can still compare honorably to those of other French and foreign business groups. The situation is intolerable."

The speaker was Roger Martin, president of Saint-Gobain-Pont-a-Mousson, the fourth largest private business group in France. The occasion was the general assembly of stockholders last June, about a year after Prime Minister Raymond Barre unveiled a radical economic program — "a capitalist revolution," according to some commentators — aimed at blowing wind into the sails of French private enterprise.

Mr. Barre has sought to reduce the traditionally heavy interference of government in the French economy, encourage private enterprise and initiative, and strengthen the competitive position of French companies here and abroad. To these ends, he has lifted price controls over industrial products, cut back subsidies to some inefficient private concerns and promised to reduce deficits of public enterprises.

But with the annual inflation rate at a high 11 to 12 percent, unemployment hovering around 6 percent, or 1.3 million persons, and private investment still sluggish, Mr. Barre has been under constant attack by labor unions, the leftist parties and even members of the center-right government coalition.

No Exultation

The French business community, which is supposed to be the main beneficiary of the government's efforts, has certainly not soured on the Barre plan. But there is no sense of exultation in the halls of Saint-Gobain or most other large industrial companies and no upbeat public relations releases trumpeting a new era.

Businessmen often begin their assessment of Mr. Barre by pointing out how much worse off the economic outlook would have been if the French left had won the 1978 legislative elections and carried out its threat to nationalize a sizable chunk of industry beyond those companies already under state ownership.

Mr. Barre is given credit for removing controls over prices, a move viewed as essential to eventually raise profit margins. Businessmen acknowledge that they have also been aided by splits in the left and the union movement, which have muffled labor discontent. But they maintain that there has still been no dramatic turnaround in their economic performance because they claim to have shouldered a disproportionate share of the energy crisis and social welfare costs in recent years.

Saint-Gobain-Pont-a-Mousson is big and diversified enough to serve as a mirror of sorts for business reactions to the Barre plan. The group traces its origin back 300 years to a time when Jean-Baptiste Colbert, Louis XIV's powerful finance minister, first put into place a system of state guidance that has been a hallmark of the French economy.

Holding Company

Nowadays, Saint-Gobain is a holding company for dozens of enterprises here and abroad, with net sales amounting last year to over $8 billion from glass for the building and automobile industries, insulating materials, steel pipes, roofing and siding materials, castings and machinery, and hundreds of other products.

The sheer size of the group made it a prime candidate for nationalization in the election platform of the Socialist-Communist alliance that narrowly lost to the center-right majority coalition at the polls in 1978. Because they did not want to risk weakening the government's electoral chances, Saint-Gobain and other companies assert they accepted a squeeze on profits.

"During his first two years in office, Mr. Barre worried most of all about the elections" said Albert Merlin, Saint-Gobain's chief economist. "We were told that real reforms and relief measures would come only afterward."

According to Mr. Merlin, "It was the companies that absorbed most of the shock of the oil crisis since 1974. Taxes and the price of raw materials went up, real salaries rose constantly, while our prices were blocked and our profits dropped."

Under the old system of price controls, which had been in effect for decades, a Saint-Gobain company — say a glass producer — would meet with the other glass manufacturers in the country and agree on a common price rise for their products. They would then meet with an official of the Ministry of Economy who would usually bargain them down to a smaller price rise in an attempt to hold the lid on inflation.

The ministry official often took a sympathetic attitude to industrial sectors that could prove they had to raise prices because their raw material costs had increased. But he was likely to turn a deaf ear to pleas that labor costs had risen because he expected companies to hold down workers' demands for higher salaries — not an easy task for businesses, especially during the effervescent pre-electoral period.

"Before the 1978 elections, our workers thought the left would win and the company would be nationalized," said Jean-Jacques Faust, director of public affairs for Saint Gobain. "It was virtually impossible to dismiss anyone or get them to moderate their salary demands."

The impact on Saint-Gobain's balance sheet is easy to trace. In 1977, French operations accounted for 48 percent of the group's sales, but only 4 percent of profits. Last year, the group made overall profits of about $100 million, thanks entirely to its foreign plants, while its French operations showed a loss of more than $35 million.

Little wonder, then, that in recent years the bulk of Saint-Gobain's investments have been made outside of France. This has led to complaints by leftists and labor unions that Saint-Gobain jobs are going to workers in other European countries, the United States and Latin America.

"Our answer is simple," said Mr. Merlin. "We invest abroad because we do not think that a profitable market exists in France, and also, the profits we make from our foreign investments help maintain our French operations."

In the aftermath of Mr. Barre's

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Iceland Shifts to Right, But Center-Left Rule Seen

REYKJAVIK, Dec. 4 (UPI) — Conservative and centrist parties that promised to curb 50-percent inflation and support a continued NATO presence in Iceland have won a majority in the 60-seat Parliament, but a center-leftist coalition is expected to govern.

Together the conservative Independence Party and the Progressive Party won 38 seats in the Althing, complete results of this week's elections showed today. Observers said that a coalition between them is unlikely and that the new government will probably group Progressives, Social Democrats and the leftist People's Alliance.

The vote against inflation and for a continuing NATO presence is expected to make itself felt in the new government's policies. The Keflavik NATO base, where 3,700 Americans are stationed, is an anti-submarine base that also monitors Soviet military air traffic over the North Atlantic, especially flights to Cuba.

The coalition is expected to be led by Progressive Party chief Steingrimur Hermannsson. He has ruled out an alliance with the Independence Party. "It is most natural that we try to form a left-wing government at the [illegible]," he said.

Caretaker Premier Benedikt Grondal, a Social Democrat, said that he will resign quickly. He has headed a minority Cabinet since the collapse of a leftist coalition government last month that forced the elections.

More than 90 percent of the 145,000 registered voters turned out. Complete returns showed the Independence Party winning 21 seats, a gain of one. The Progressives, centrists who support the NATO role and a middle-of-the-road solution to the country's economic troubles, were second with 17 seats, an increase of five.

The Social Democrats, who were the big winners in the 1978 elections, won 10 seats this time, a loss of four. Observers attributed the losses to disillusionment with economic policies. The leftist People's Alliance won 11 seats, a loss of three.

To Enforce Doctrinal Rigidity

Vatican Curb of Free Thought Feared

By Marjorie Hyer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (WP) — Recent crackdowns on Roman Catholic theologians and scholars have the church's academic community worried that the reign of the popular Pope John Paul II may also become a time of intellectual repression.

After more than a decade of relative freedom for theological speculation in the church, under Pope Paul VI, signs of an enforced doctrinal rigidity are again emerging from the Vatican, officials say.

The most celebrated case at the moment is that of Dutch theologian Edward Schillebeeckx, who has been ordered to Rome on Dec. 10 for a secret trial by the Vatican's Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith — the anti-heresy agency once called the Office of the Holy Inquisition.

The Dominican scholar was given no indication as to what charges, if any, will be lodged against him.

In the United States, the Rev. Charles Curran of Catholic University, one of the nation's best-known theologians of the church, also is under investigation by the anti-heresy agency.

Twelve years ago, an effort by university trustees to dismiss the popular professor because of his liberal teaching — particularly on birth control — touched off a student strike that shut down the university.

After five days, the trustees gave in and Rev. Curran was rehired. While one of the best known U.S. theologians in the church, his liberal views on some aspects of sexual morality have become a thorn for church traditionalists.

Earlier this year, the French theologian Jacques Pohier was formally reprimanded for views expressed in his book, "When I say God."

Also censured, in August of this year, was a team of American theologians who wrote "Human Sexuality: New Directions in American Catholic Thought," published in 1977.

There also are other signs that John Paul II's church will offer little latitude for theological differences of opinion.

Monolithic Church

In September, in his first formal worldwide meetings with Jesuit leaders since becoming pope, John Paul directed them to use "requisite firmness" to overcome "lamented shortcomings" in the influential Jesuit order. These shortcomings, he said, were "causing confusion among the Christian people and worry to the church, to the hierarchy and also personally to the pope. . ."

Last month, a group of 180 Chicago-area scholars issued a statement mildly critical of the "vision of monolithic church" portrayed by John Paul in his speeches during his U.S. tour, and for his failure to respect the diversity of viewpoints among American Catholics.

Although there is a Jesuit theological faculty in the Chicago area, there were no Jesuit signers to the statement — a direct result, reportedly, of an order to refrain from public criticism of the pope and/or established church policy.

What these incidents apparently add up to is a climate of apprehension within the scholarly community and fears that freedom to theorize, to speculate beyond the bounds of established doctrine — the very core of academic freedom is threatened.

"The general reaction to this is very, very negative," said the Rev. William Hill of the Dominican House of Studies here and the president of the Catholic Theological Society of America. "If people of the stature of Schillebeeckx, who is known to be very, very loyal to the church, can be tried, then there is fear that our own work can be called into question."

Theologians are reluctant to say that the Polish-born Pope has issued specific orders to quash dissent. At the same time, it is acknowledged that the incidents would not take place if he disapproved.

"There is not any evidence to show that he is directing this, but the people in the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith must know that they can do these things without incurring his disapproval," said the Rev. David Power, a British theologian and Catholic University faculty member.

Theologians are fighting back with the only weapons at their disposal — reasoned arguments and statements of protest.

Last week, a group of 30 European and American theologians who make up the editorial board of the distinguished international theological journal Concilium issued a statement on the Schillebeeckx affair.

"It is unacceptable for Rome to make unilateral decisions concerning the necessity of condemning a theologian; still less so . . . concerning the taking of measures with respect to his status within the church," the statement said.

Rights in the Church

The international group of churchmen added, with an obvious reference to the pope: "Church leaders who publicly defend human rights should also respect these rights within the church."

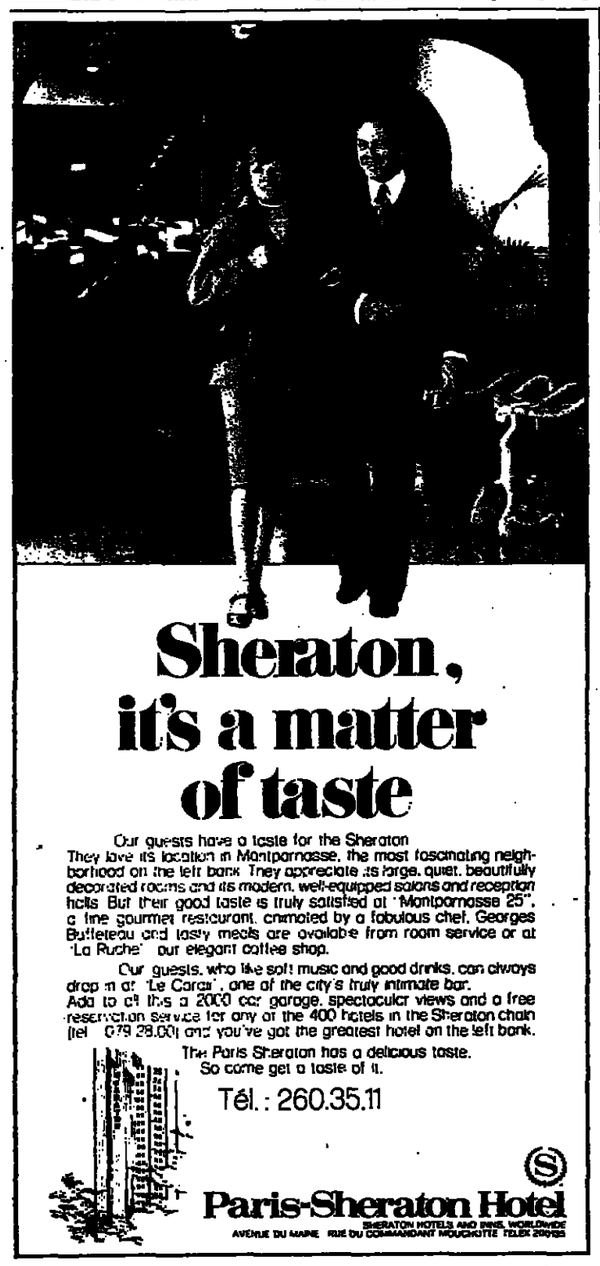
Rev. Hill, who said that he has written his own letter protesting the Schillebeeckx trial, added that a group of scholars from the International Theological Commission, while meeting in Rome, called on Cardinal Franjo Seper, the head of the anti-heresy agency to protest the upcoming secret trial.

Cardinal Seper, Rev. Hill said, "reportedly shrugged his shoulders and indicated they were making a great deal out of nothing; that there was not a question of charges being brought."

Meanwhile, the trial remains scheduled for Dec. 10.

EEC Acts on Terrorists

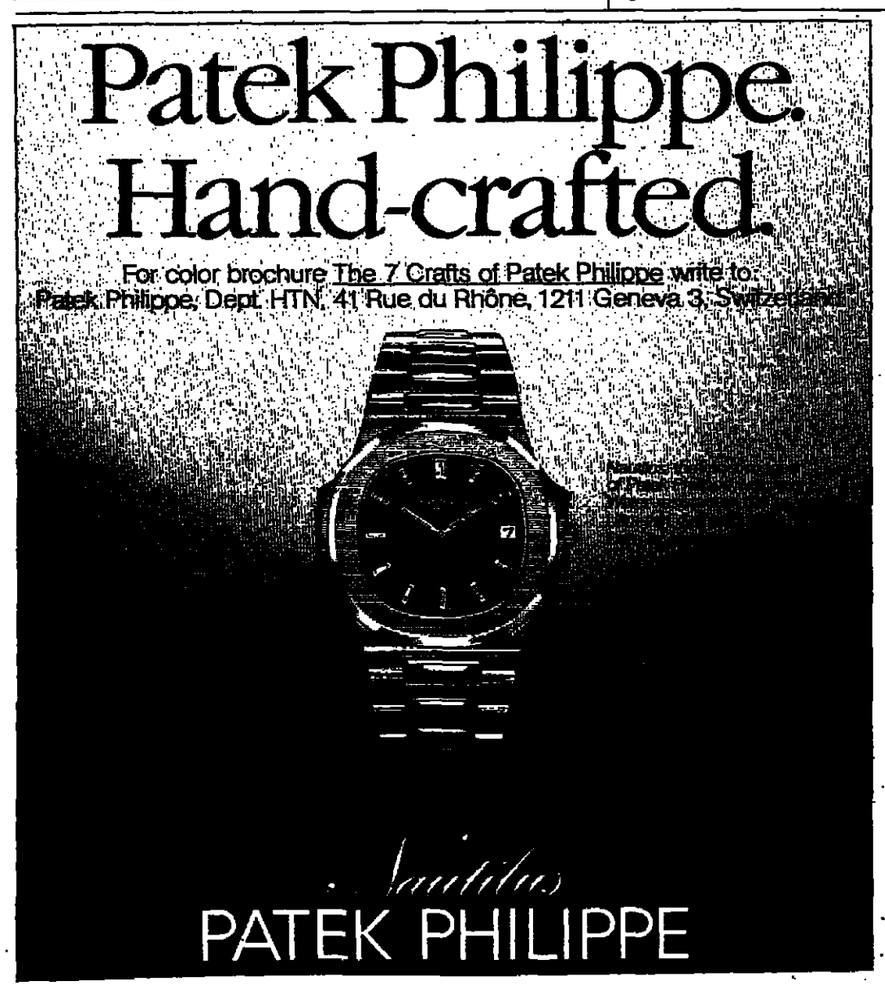
DUBLIN, Dec. 4 (UPI) — Justice ministers of the nine-member European Economic Community signed an agreement today to facilitate the extradition of terrorists.



Spain, Vatican Ratify Revision of Relations

MADRID, Dec. 4 (UPI) — The Spanish government today exchanged ratification instruments with a Vatican representative that finalize a new concordat regulating the status of the Roman Catholic Church in democratic Spain, where Catholicism is no longer the state religion.

Under the concordat, signed at the Vatican on Jan. 3 to replace a 1953 concordat, the church retains its tax-exempt status and will receive government subsidies. The Spanish crown gives up its ancient right to veto the appointments of bishops. Civil divorce will become possible at such a time as Spanish legislation authorizes it.



United Press International

These wood partitions on the ground floor of the Grand Mosque were damaged during the siege.

Unrest Reported in Oil Fields

Mosque Cleared of Gunmen, Saudis Say

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia, Dec. 4 (UPI) — Saudi Arabia announced today that troops had driven out the last of the gunmen from the basement of the Grand Mosque of Mecca. There were reports of unrest in the kingdom's oil fields, however.

The Saudi Press Agency officially announced the end to the two-week siege of Islam's holiest shrine, and Riyadh radio repeatedly carried the message from the interior minister, Prince Nayef Abdul Aziz, that the vaults of the Grand Mosque had been cleared at 1:30 this morning.

Some of the gunmen had been holding out in the catacombs. They have been identified as fanatic Moslems. They seized the mosque on Nov. 20 and declared one of their members the messiah prophesied in the Koran.

The interior minister said that all the "members of the corrupt gang of renegades from Islam have been either arrested or killed."

Riyadh radio stayed on the air an hour beyond its normal closing time of 2 a.m. to carry the announcement, which followed an emergency session of the Saudi Cabinet.

London newspapers carried accounts by travelers from Saudi Arabia indicating that there had been unrest in the oil-producing area in the eastern provinces. Saudi officials denied all such reports.

Diplomatic sources said that the emergency Saudi Cabinet session met not only to discuss the clearing of the mosque but other aspects of security. Crown Prince Fahd canceled a visit to London to attend it, the sources said.

Information Minister Mohammed Abdo Yamani, speaking to the London Financial Times, said after the Cabinet meeting that "mutiny was confined to the Grand Mosque only." The newspaper quoted him as saying, "The rest of the kingdom's towns, cities and villages enjoy complete stability and security, thank God."

But the Beirut leftist newspaper As-Safir said that Shiite Moslems were continuing to create unrest. Iranian religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini is a Shiite.

The demonstrations in the eastern provinces turned to violence last week in Al Khubar, Qatif and Rahimah, three towns just north of the main oil complex centered on Dhahran and Dammam where a large number of U.S. and other Western oil field personnel live, London newspapers said.

Order was restored last Wednesday, the Financial Times said. Five persons including a local employee of the Aramco oil consortium and a policeman were killed in the township of Seihat, adjoining Qatif, the paper said.

In Beirut, As-Safir quoted "Saudi informed sources" as saying that demonstrators supporting Ayatollah Khomeini had clashed with government troops on Nov. 27 in the towns of Ras Tannurah, Khafji, Abqaiq and Safwa.

Abqaiq is one of the largest oil fields in the country as well as the terminus of an oil pipeline to Lebanon. The government sent 20,000 troops to the area to reinforce local police, the newspaper said.

Group Assails Saudis

BEIRUT, Dec. 4 (UPI) — A group that has claimed responsibility for the seizure of the Grand Mosque charged today that Saudi forces had killed or injured 400 of its members.

The Union of the Peoples of the Arabian Peninsula made the charge in a communique distributed here. It claimed that Saudi authorities had arrested more than 7,000 of its sympathizers and "placed them in dirty secret prisons and prevented food and water from reaching them."

In a communique on Nov. 26, the group said that more than 1,000 persons entered the mosque on Nov. 20 and held a sit-in there to protest an "oppressive campaign" against them by Saudi authorities. The Saudis used "phosphoric bombs and injured or killed 400 of the protesters," the group said.

Kennedy: Furor Rages

(Continued from Page 1)

nation. He said that the senator's remarks "might endanger the lives of the hostages" and raise "serious questions about his judgment of foreign policy."

In a statement issued by his campaign organization, Mr. Bush said, "Mr. Kennedy has broken ranks from all presidential candidates of both parties who support the president on this issue." He added, "It is irresponsible for him to echo the charges of the ayatollah and his fanatics."

Similar criticisms came from William Brock, the Republican national chairman, and John White, the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who issued a joint statement last week expressing their support of the efforts to secure the release of the hostages.

Mr. Strauss was more subtle in his approach. His voice took on an almost patronizing tone as he said that he was sure that Sen. Kennedy did not understand the import of his remarks. "He was poorly advised," Mr. Strauss said. He added that he was sure that Sen. Kennedy was "distressed" by the remarks that he had made in the San Francisco television interview or by earlier comments in Los Angeles that "were directly contrary."

In Los Angeles, Sen. Kennedy had said that it was "neither useful nor wise" to discuss the shah's human rights record at this time, out of concern for the fate of the hostages.

Mr. Strauss said that "the tragedy of the situation is that it could cause others beyond our shores to misread our will and determination to win the freedom of the hostages."

California Oil Fire Rages in Mobil Farm

TORRANCE, Calif., Dec. 4 (UPI) — About 200 people were evacuated today from the area of a Mobil Oil tank farm where a fiery explosion last night killed one worker, and injured at least three other people.

At first fire officials declared that the fire was extinguished late last night, but the concentrated gasoline fumes flashed back into flame sometime after midnight and by dawn the fire was still burning.

Ghotbzadeh: Students Will Try Hostages

(Continued from Page 1)

hostages were being psychologically broken down for the trials. But the militants admitted that the hostages had been extensively questioned.

In other developments:

- The U.S. administration was considering cutting diplomatic relations wth Libya after the attack on the U.S. Embassy in Tripoli during the weekend. The Libyan government apparently did little to stop the violence and refused to accept responsibility for it.
- The Pentagon said that there were now 21 U.S. warships, including the carriers Kitty Hawk and Midway, cruising in the Arabian Sea. One was on temporary duty, the Pentagon said. It also disclosed today that Iranian and Soviet aircraft had conducted surveillance flights over the Midway and the Kitty Hawk and their task groups.
- The Iranian government announced the formation of a "combat cadre" of thousands of former soldiers to help protect the country from any U.S. attack.
- The United States seems to have edged closer to offering a permanent asylum to the shah by acknowledging that he can remain if he has no other place to go. "We're not going to put a man out in a rowboat. . . We're not going to send a man into nothingness," said State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d in response to questions about increased U.S. responsibility for the shah.

Officials emphasized that no decision had been made to provide permanent sanctuary.

Yamani Walks Out of Meeting

KUWAIT, Dec. 4 (UPI) — Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani walked out of a meeting of Arab oil producers today in opposition to a Syrian-Libyan proposal for a resolution supporting the Iranian revolutionaries in their conflict with the United States, diplomatic sources said.

Sheikh Yamani, along with representatives from eight other Arab oil states, was in Kuwait for a two-day meeting of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Arab sources said that, shortly after the opening session convened, Sheikh Yamani left the meeting because of differences over the crisis in Iran. The sources said that Syria and Libya proposed that the conference adopt a resolution backing Iran in its dispute with the United States.

Sheikh Yamani, as well as other Arab oil producers represented at the talks, opposed the proposal on grounds that "OAPEC is an economic and not a political organization," the sources said.

Bani-Sadr Opposes Students

PARIS, Dec. 4 (IHT) — Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, who until last week was acting as foreign minister, yesterday told the militants at the U.S. Embassy that they were wrong to hold the U.S. hostages even if they are spies, the Paris daily Le Monde reported today.

A Tehran dispatch said that the 200 militants who heard Mr. Bani-Sadr's statement were variously "dumbfounded, impressed and scornful."

Le Monde said that Mr. Bani-Sadr, who retains the title of finance minister, was invited to the embassy by the militants to speak to them.

Asked if he favored putting the hostages on trial, Mr. Bani-Sadr was quoted as saying, "No. You cannot try the official representatives of a foreign state whom you moreover have captured on premises that have diplomatic immunity."

"But they are spies!" a student was quoted as saying.

"Even if they are spies, the Vienna convention forbids you to punish them in any way but expulsion," Mr. Bani-Sadr said. When another student said, "We are not obliged to follow a convention written by imperialists," Mr. Bani-Sadr was quoted as saying: "The Koran teaches us that agreements, even with infidels, are sacred."

Schmidt, Honecker to Meet for Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

zling, however, because just yesterday Mr. Honecker warned West Germany of the negative consequences of going along with the NATO decision. Almost half of the planned 572 new U.S.-built missiles would be based here.

Tomorrow, the Russians begin the first stage of a pullout of up to 20,000 Soviet troops and 1,000 Soviet tanks from East Germany. This was announced in East Berlin last October by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev as part of a gesture to the West. The East Germans have invited Western reporters to witness the event. The Russians have an estimated 400,000 troops and 7,000 tanks in East Germany.

Mr. Schmidt's surprise announcement was made in a bold and sweeping speech on German domestic and foreign policy meant to set the tone for next year's federal election campaign here. His speech seemed all the more bold, in fact, because of the strong positions he took despite this important new development with East Germany.

The chancellor warned Social Democrats that Germany's military security required the West's willingness to maintain a balance of power with the Soviet bloc and that its economic security required nuclear energy.

These two themes — the NATO arms plan and the cautious re-activation of Bonn's stalled nuclear power program — are the most controversial in his ruling left-party and he used the clearest he has ever used publicly, addressing them.

The chancellor, in effect, is to his party and those members are reluctant to go along with he sees as necessities that he not govern or carry out policies he considered wrong. Mr. Schmidt, 60, is a good deal more popular than is his party, which governs in coalition with the smaller Free Democratic Party.

Thus, his warning that he resign if his party failed to support him reflects his willingness to his personal prestige to push in the directions he considers essential.

Mr. Schmidt said that there room for compromise on most issues. But, he added, the government bore responsibility for what and that he, as chancellor, could not represent any position that good conscience, considered wrong."

Although there is a sizable ity on the left wing of his party posed to nuclear power and nuclear-tipped missiles on West German soil, the chancellor is expected to win majority backing during here tomorrow and Thursday.

The chancellor also declared support and solidarity for American friends and President Carter" in the U.S.-Iranian

French Company Awaits 'Capitalist Revolution'

(Continued from Page 1)

mid-1978 reforms, the picture has changed, but not markedly.

Companies can now freely set prices, without having to consult each other or the government. In the Saint-Gobain group, prices in some cases rose as much as 15 percent in a year, and in a few instances remained the same or actually fell in the face of market competition.

"It is true that inflation has been high at 11 or 12 percent, but at least prices are no longer blocked so the companies are not the only ones paying the bill," said Mr. Faust.

Perhaps just as important as the new price policy is a decline in labor militancy in Saint-Gobain factories, according to company officials.

"Once the left lost the election, the workers and labor leaders started to accept that there really was an economic crisis, and they were more willing to accept some dismissals and lower salary demands," said Mr. Faust. "I mean, if in one of our factories, the glass is being stacked up in the warehouses, the workers can see that something is wrong with our sales. They may think that management are bastards, but they do not believe we are total idiots."

Last year, Saint-Gobain cut its labor force by 1,400 workers, bringing its total French personnel down to 70,860, or about 10,000 less than the peak employment of 80,459 in 1974. During the same 1974-78 period, Saint-Gobain's work force abroad rose by almost 20,000 people, to a total of 86,906 employees.

But in the eyes of some Saint-Gobain officials, labor legislation still makes it too difficult to dismiss workers, and employers will continue to be reluctant to create new jobs knowing that it will be hard to cut back the labor force in times of recession.

The usual procedure in case of dismissals is for a company to inform trade unionists of its intention to lay off workers. The request is then placed before a government labor inspector, who acts on it after a four or five-month delay. But with national unemployment levels already high, the inspectors are under government pressure not to approve too many company requests.

Summarizing the effects of the Barre plan, Mr. Merlin said that Saint-Gobain's French companies continue to be hard hit by high energy prices, social security contributions, interest rates and labor costs. "The problem of restoring [profit] margins remains," he added, "and it is hard to see any possibility of recovery before 1981."

In Unanimous Vote

UN Body Passes Resolution Urging Hostages' Release

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 4 (UPI) — After 10 days of intense diplomatic maneuvering, the UN Security Council unanimously called on Iran today to free immediately the 50 U.S. hostages who have been held for a month in Tehran.

The decision formalized what had become apparent in the four-day debate: World public opinion stands behind the United States demand that its diplomats be freed.

Iran, which boycotted the debate, said in advance that it would reject any resolution that ordered the hostages released but failed to deal with Iranian demands — the foremost of which is that the United States return to Iran Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah.

"I certainly hope we will be able to resume direct contacts with the Iranian authorities and work out a negotiated settlement," said UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

U.S. Ambassador Donald McHenry said, "It is clear from this vote and from the debate of the last four days. . .that the family of nations speaks with one voice in calling for the immediate release of the hostages. We are deeply appreciative." Mr. McHenry expressed hope that the council's call "will be heeded and carried out by the government of Iran in a matter of hours."

He said that the United States was prepared to comply with the council's call to resolve the remaining issues peacefully. He reiterated the U.S. readiness to listen to Iran's grievances.

In a conciliatory gesture, he urged Iran to join the council's effort. "Neither the United States nor the other members of the community of nations has a desire to isolate Iran," he said.

The resolution was passed by the 15-member council after diplomatic efforts failed to reach Iran's leaders and involve them in a discussion on the hostage situation. It directs a new strong appeal to both Iran and the United States to resolve the remaining issues peacefully, implying that the hostages first must be freed.

Mr. Waldheim has been in contact occasionally with Iranian leaders. He said today that he still was willing to go to Tehran to negotiate the release of the hostages "but I want to be certain that we get something."

In its main points the resolution:

- calls on Iran "to release immediately the personnel of the Embassy of the United States being held in Tehran, to provide them protection and to allow them to leave the country."
- calls on Iran and the United States "to resolve peacefully the maining issues between them their mutual satisfaction in ac dance with the purposes and pri ples of the United Nations."
- urges Iran and the Un States "to exercise the utmost straint in the prevailing situation"
- requests Mr. Waldheim lend his good offices for the im diate implementation of this res tion and to take all appropri measures to this end."
- decides the council should tinue actively monitoring the si and requests Mr. Waldheim to port urgently to the council on efforts.

Before Iran announced its cott of the debate, the council hoped to work out a resolution ceptable to both the United St and Iran. The idea of an inte tional investigation commission probe into alleged human ri violations and other illegal act under the shah's regime dropped for the time being.

Weekly Hit At Giscard

(Continued from Page 1)

sent to President Giscard d'Est The letter is dated July 11, According to the newspaper, ferred to gifts that were given to the French presiden September, 1974.

The first gift allegations surf after a French-backed coup in tober that deposed Mr. Bok They seemed to imply that Mr. card d'Estaing did not act earli depose Mr. Bokassa because personal ties to the African whose regime had been attacke its brutality and corruption.

Le Canard Enchaine said during the coup, French paratr ransacked Mr. Bokassa's and residence in search of ments that might have provel barrassing for the French gov ment.

The newspaper took issue Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's remar gifts that he said he had turned to charity and museums. It had searched museum records ing back to 1973 and found gifts donated by Mr. Giscard taing or his wife. Those pre according to the newspaper, ed a Polynesian cane, an alb modern Japanese lithograph African mask, a Chinese vase, an ivory miniatures, and other jects — but no diamonds.

The newspaper said that on 16, emissaries from the pre turned over two kilograms of jewelry for a Paris charity French missionaries in Afric newspaper noted that this days before Mr. Giscard d'E went on television to deal issue of gifts and what he with them.

"The good priests paraphr Canard Enchaine said, sumptuous jewels which fell to them from the sky dently unsalable in this coun It was necessary to find a determine their value. Arr rangements had been made objects of such a price."

—JONATHAN KAN

Moscow Warns On Missiles

MOSCOW, Dec. 4 (UPI) — Soviet Union today issued toughest warning yet on d ment of U.S. nuclear missiles.

In a commentary, Tass doubt that Moscow would installation of 572 U.S. Per missiles in Western Europe challenge to its security and react decisively.

The commentary by Yu Goncharov said: "Does any believe in earnest that in the of NATO's adoption of such gerous decision, the Soviet will sit with its arms folded? be compelled to take the ne steps to safeguard the inter its own security and that of it in the Warsaw Treaty Orga tion."

United Press International

Firemen give aid to several youths injured in stampede at the opening of The Who concert in Cincinnati. The body of one of the 11 persons killed is covered with sheet in foreground.

Trampled to Death in Rush for Tickets

11 Die in Stampede at U.S. Rock Concert

CINCINNATI, Dec. 4 (UPI) — Eleven persons were trampled to death last night when fans stormed the doors of a rock concert by The Who. Officials today blamed festival-style seating for the worst accident connected with rock concerts.

Mayor Kenneth Blackwell noted that half of the 18,000 tickets for the sold-out performance were for festival-style or general admission seating, and he blamed the stampede on a demand for good seats. The other half of the tickets were for reserved seats. Those with reserved tickets were already seated when the stampede occurred. Most were unaware of the incident, and the concert went on as scheduled.

"This will probably lead to a campaign to end festival seating at future concerts," said Cincinnati Safety Director Richard Castellini.

The 11 young persons were trampled to death and 20 injured immediately after the first two doors of the Riverfront Coliseum were opened to a crowd of 7,000 fans who had been waiting several hours.

Witnesses said the doors simply could not accommodate the crush of fans rushing for good seats to see the popular rock group, which is on a U.S. tour.

"The crowd was just pushing and pushing and pushing," said Buford Meir, 18, of Miamisburg, Ohio. "It was horrible."

Candice Momper, 21, of Covington, Ky., said when she got to the doors, "I couldn't believe what was happening up there. There were people piled up. Off their feet. On the ground. At least 20 of them. Some were unconscious. The crowd couldn't see people were piled up till they got up there. Then the crowd from behind just kept pushing so much that people kept walking over them."

The crowd was so thick it took police 15 minutes to reach the dead and pull out the injured.

Lt. Dale Menkhaus said 25 officers were on duty when the Coliseum doors opened. Police had discussed opening more doors because of the size of the crowd, he said, "but it was my understanding there weren't enough personnel at that time to make last-minute arrangements to open more doors."

When two banks of doors in a 100-foot-wide area opened, the fans tried to push in all at once, police said. The press of the crowd shattered the glass doors and forced down scores of the concertgoers.

"A lot of young people apparently had been out there a long time before the doors opened," Mayor Blackwell said. "They were cold. Some were drinking alcohol. Some were smoking marijuana, and when the doors opened, all sense of rationality left the group."

Jeff Manchester, 22, of Sidney, Ohio, was in the crowd when the surge toward the doors began. "I was grabbing for hair," he said. "I was grabbing for bodies. I was grabbing for my life. I knew some of the people under me were dying, but I could not get up."

Police officer Dave Grawe said the crowd "jammed the people up so tightly in front that they just passed out. They didn't even fall down. They must have jammed up so tight that they didn't get any air and just died."

Who Members 'Devastated'

LONDON, Dec. 4 (AP) — Members of The Who group are "absolutely devastated" over the deaths, a spokesman said today.

"I think this is the worst incident I can ever remember in over 21 years in the rock business," said Keith Altham, the British group's European press agent. "The Who are absolutely devastated by the sheer horrific proportions of the tragedy."

U.S. High Court Lets Stand Ruling on Press Disclosure

By Fred Barbash

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (WP) — The Supreme Court let stand yesterday a New Mexico judge's sweeping order compelling the disclosure of a newspaper's confidential sources in a libel case.

The court also declined to consider a decision by a California court that in effect applied newspaper libel standards to a work of fiction.

The lower-court decisions, in the view of many lawyers, went beyond anything sanctioned by the Supreme Court in freedom of speech and press cases.

The Supreme Court's unwillingness to accept either case for consideration sets no legal precedent and neither endorses nor condemns what the lower courts did. Both cases were denied without comment.

The court may have declined to hear the New Mexico case because it considered it moot. The newspaper is no longer confronted with a contempt or default proceeding because the man suing them has agreed to accept nonconfidential material.

Judge Richard Traub of a state district court in New Mexico had ordered the Albuquerque Journal and its Albuquerque Tribune, which are owned by the same company, to turn over anything pertaining to William Marchiondo, the plaintiff, they had collected during a [illegible] year period.

Mr. Marchiondo, an Albuquerque lawyer, sued over articles, editorials and political advertisements run in the newspapers. One of the articles displayed a picture of Mr. Marchiondo below a headline saying "Organized Crime Showing Interest in New Mexico." One of the paid political advertisements included Mr. Marchiondo as among the "cronies" of New Mexico Gov. Jerry Apodoca who might "exert undue influence" on the governor.

To advance his suit, Mr. Marchiondo sought and received an order requiring the paper to answer questions about "all sources of information" for "every article published in your newspaper in which William C. Marchiondo's name was mentioned either directly or by innuendo."

The judge neither weighed the need for the information nor restricted his order to materials directly relevant to the article and advertisements prompting the suit. In that respect the order was markedly different from procedures upheld by the Supreme Court.

'Touching'

In the California case a state court had awarded $75,000 in damages — including punitive damages — against Doubleday and Company Inc. and author Gwen Davis Mitchell for libeling a California psychologist in a novel called "Touching."

The novel, based in part on her observation of a nude therapy session conducted by psychologist Paul Bindrim was judged to have defamed him by falsely describing his work in such a way that he could be identified, even though it used a fictional name.

There was "actual malice," a California court of appeal ruled, in part because Doubleday had been placed on notice by Mr. Bindrim before it sold the paperback rights that he was the therapist described in the novel, and Doubleday then "had a duty to investigate" the novel "for truth."

Such a standard is applied to newspapers publishing nonfiction. An amicus brief filed by the Writers Guild of America and other literary organizations said that applying it to a defamation case "offends the First Amendment and will stifle creativity. . . If the novelist and her publisher here are held to answer, writers and novelists everywhere will be inhibited from drawing on their personal knowledge and insights into real persons. That is what novelists have done from time immemorial."

Former UN Aide Denies He Spied

GENEVA, Dec. 4 (UPI) — Pierre Sanon, former deputy head of the United Nations Human Rights Division accused of tapping his superior's private telephone in September, yesterday denied that he was spying for the CIA.

In a statement, Mr. Sanon, of Upper Volta, admitted to recording conversations of division head Theodoor van Boven but said, "It was done as part of my job. At the time, I was responsible for preparing a seminar on human rights violations in Monrovia and it was essential that I was informed about these particular conversations."

Mr. Sanon's contract ran out last week and was not renewed. An official UN inquiry found that "there was no question of spying, only of indiscretions."

Defense Firms Asked for Help on SALT Treaty

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (WP) — The White House is asking defense contractors to assist President Carter in persuading the Senate to approve the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT-2.)

Several executives of firms that produce weapons for the government told The Washington Post they had been called over the past few weeks by White House staff members. Anne Wexler, head of the White House public liaison office, confirmed that defense contractors among the businessmen called on behalf of SALT-2.

She termed the calls "very routine" and stressed that there was no White House implication that future defense contracts would be linked to support for the treaty.

British Family Claims Its Dog Is a Remote-Control TV Device

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, England, Dec. 4 (AP) — When the TV sound fades at the Denis Herdons' house, they don't adjust the set; they adjust the dog.

Mr. Herdon wrote the Guardian newspaper asking, "Can you help me? I have a remote-control television set but have lost the control unit. Whenever my large dog scratches her ear and shakes, the sound switches off," said the letter in today's Guardian.

"The only way to recover it is to pick up the dog and shake her again. It is very tiring."

Freda, who has some collie ancestry, is a fairly large dog, Mr. Herdon's wife Ruby said. But she said it is unlikely that Freda could have swallowed the 3-by-5-inch control unit.

"You can make the sound go up and down yourself, by jingling keys, or blowing on the control panel. A sneeze will do it," Mrs. Herdon said. "Sometimes we just pick Freda up and give her a good shake, just for fun. She seems to enjoy it, and it works."

"We've been told it could be the metal in the dog's collar or static electricity," she added.

"We lost the control a couple of months ago," said Mrs. Herdon. "We have five children and things like that happen, but we always find things eventually."

Canadian Objections Were Factor

U.S. Blunted Action on Uranium Cartel

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (NYT) — The Justice Department, facing objections from the State Department and Canada, rejected last year a staff recommendation that the Gulf Oil Corp. and eight other, mostly foreign, companies be indicted on felony antitrust charges because of their involvement in a foreign uranium cartel.

Instead, the agency ended its investigation when Gulf pleaded no contest to a single, less serious misdemeanor charge.

If convicted of a felony antitrust violation, a corporation could be fined up to $1 million and responsible executives could face individual fines as high as $100,000 and be sentenced to prison for three years. As a result of its plea to the misdemeanor charge, Gulf was fined $40,000.

According to documents obtained by The New York Times, the investigating attorneys' unanimous recommendation was contained in a lengthy fact memorandum completed on March 21, 1978.

The documents, some from the Justice Department, others from the State Department and one from the CIA, further show that the State Department was aware of the arrangement to increase uranium prices worldwide before the group of uranium-mining companies held its first meeting, in February, 1972, but did not inform the Justice Department. The Justice Department initiated its investigation three years later, after an article about the cartel was published in a magazine.

Impact Hard to Gauge

Although the world price of uranium increased seven times from 1972 to 1975, the period in which the cartel functioned, the impact of the group is hard to gauge, since the price of oil, an alternative fuel, was increasing rapidly in the same period.

Because direct sales to the United States were forbidden by the cartel, the impact of its activities on U.S. consumers is further clouded. But the Justice Department memorandum said some American utilities had purchased uranium for future delivery from the cartel members and "had to pay higher prices as a direct result of the cartel."

The group apparently avoided sales to the United States to keep from running afoul of the antitrust laws, which prohibit most forms of price fixing. Most other nations take a less rigorous approach toward business combinations and pricing tactics.

The case raises questions about the ability of the United States to extend its laws to the foreign operations of multinational corporations, such as Gulf Oil.

This problem was discussed in the lengthy Justice Department fact memorandum, which said the Canadian government had successfully sought to keep the discussion of the uranium investigation in the political arena. The Canadian objections, the lawyers concluded, had seriously handicapped the investigation and "certainly has done nothing to enhance the antitrust division's image as an aggressive prosecutor in the international area."

Diplomatic Problems

The enforcement of U.S. laws against foreign companies who either operate in the United States or whose activities effect domestic trade presents thorny diplomatic and legal problems. The investigation of the uranium cartel, for example, prompted the governments of Canada and Australia to pass laws aimed at keeping documents from the Justice Department.

The man directly responsible for not indicting Gulf and the eight other companies allegedly involved in the cartel was John Shenefield, whose nomination as associate attorney general of the Justice Department is scheduled to be taken up by the Senate Judiciary Committee tomorrow.

Mr. Shenefield said in a telephone interview that the cartel investigation was "thorough and responsible and that the entire process from beginning to end was consistent with the highest standards of professional excellence." He said that in his view the ultimate resolution of the matter with a misdemeanor charge was "an entirely appropriate excercise of prosecutorial discretion."

The official acknowledged that the efforts of the Canadian government had slowed the investigation of the cartel matter but that the antitrust division had always made it a practice to listen to all sides — even possible defendants — when considering a case. "It would be erroneous to draw the conclusion we were pressured in any way," he said.

Gulf Statement

William Moffett, the vice president for public affairs at Gulf, said in response to an inquiry that "Gulf Oil has always insisted that neither the corporation or its Canadian subsidiary was involved in illegal activity."

A spokesman for the Canadian Embassy in Washington said Canada had only been concerned that "the United States not attempt to apply its laws to activities in Canada."

The indictment recommended by the staff attorneys, according to one document obtained by the Times, found that "starting in early 1972 and continuing up to at least the fall of 1975, each of the named defendants was a participant in a highly organized conspiracy which had as its expressed purpose stabilizing and increasing the price of uranium and which was intended to and did in fact substantially and adversely impact on U.S. interstate and foreign commerce."

The companies named in the proposed indictment were Gulf, Gulf Minerals Canada, Ltd., a wholly owned Gulf subsidiary in Canada; Rio Tinto Zinc, a British holding company; Rio Algom Ltd., a Canadian corporation partly owned by Rio Tinto Zinc; the Rio Algom Corp., a U.S. firm; the Nuclear Fuels Corp., a South African firm; Uranex, a French business entity which acts as the sales agent for France; Eldorado Nuclear Ltd., a corporation owned by the Canadian government and Uranerz Canada, a Canadian firm owned by German interests.

The Justice Department staff also recommended that 13 other corporations be named as co-conspirators. But the memorandum added that the staff had "no misapprehension as to the consequences of our bringing this case: There will be a diplomatic furor with the countries affected. Consequently, we believe that it is appropriate as a matter of comity and prosecutorial discretion to limit our choice of defendants."

Note to Kissinger

The involvement of the State Department in the investigation is suggested by several documents. On March 9, 1975, for example, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger received a brief note from Assistant Secretary of State Julius Katz that Don Jamieson, the Canadian external affairs minister, soon would call "with regard to the pending grand jury investigation on uranium."

The impact of these and other meetings, including two sessions between President Carter and former Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, apparently is confirmed by a footnote to the fact memorandum.

"We are well aware that at least Canada has been promised the right to consult at the decisional stage and fully expect it will avail itself of this opportunity," the footnote said.

On June 2, 1978, Gulf pleaded nolo contendere to the misdemeanor charge.

The handling of the case has been subject to intense investigation by the House Commerce subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations and by the Senate Antitrust subcommittee.

Goldwater Asks High Court Rule On Taiwan Pact

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (UPI) — Sen. Barry Goldwater yesterday asked the Supreme Court to overturn an appeals court decision that President Carter may terminate the Mutual Defense Treaty with Taiwan without the consent of Congress.

The Arizona Republican said that the appeals court decision would grant Mr. Carter power never claimed by any president or granted by any court.

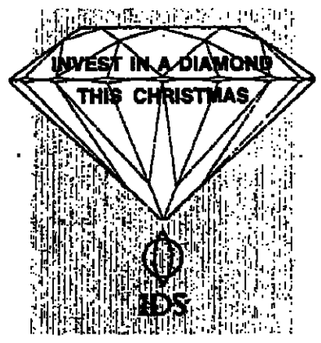
The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia ruled Friday that Mr. Carter had acted legally when he terminated the 1954 pact in 1978, as a prelude to opening full relations with the People's Republic of China.

The decision overturned a ruling by District Judge Oliver Gasch that the president needed the support of two-thirds of the Senate or a majority of both houses of Congress before ending a major treaty. But the appeals court said that while the Constitution mandates the approval of Congress before a treaty goes into effect, it is silent on the president's authority to end a treaty.

In appealing to the Supreme Court, Sen. Goldwater said that the decision "knits together" various reasons that "form a patchwork quilt which would robe the presidency in power never before claimed by any other president or declared by any other court."

Gromyko Goes to Berlin

BERLIN, Dec. 4 (UPI) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko arrived in East Berlin today for a meeting of Warsaw Pact foreign ministers, the East German news agency said.



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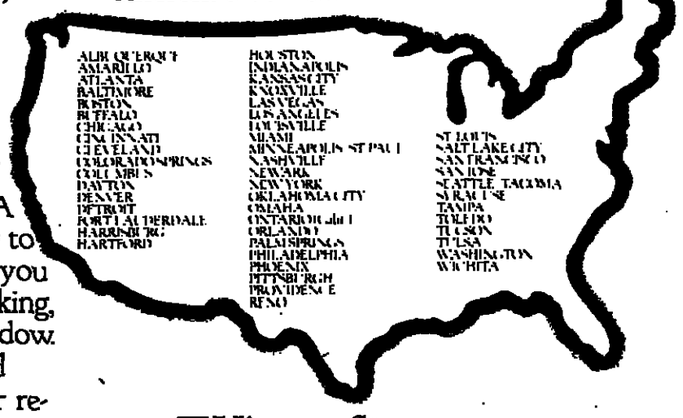

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Many Considered Too Old to Perform Jobs Well

Age Catching Up With China Leadership

By Fox Butterfield

PEKING (NYT) — In its proclaimed goal of teaching Vietnam a lesson last winter during their brief border war, China may have learned a lesson too, it now appears. Peking's army commanders, many of them veterans of the Long March in the 1930s or the wars with the Chinese Nationalists and the Japanese in the 1940s, are getting too old.

At a recent meeting of regional military officers in China's northeast, the first secretary of the Communist Party of Jilin provinte, Wang Enmao, warned: "Our experience in the counterattack in self-defense on the Chinese-Vietnamese border proves that, to fulfill our main tasks, higher demands should be made on every commander in terms of age, physical condition and vigor."

Therefore, Mr. Wang urged, "veteran comrades in our army are urgently required to train and select successors."

There have been a number of stories in Peking that some of China's army officers in the frontier conflict had to be given medical treatment for colds or infirmities of advanced age.

Whatever the truth of these reports, Mr. Wang's comments are only one of a number of recent indications that China's leaders have begun to recognize that the dictates of biology are catching up with them.

Recently, according to Chinese sources, the State Council issued a directive to government offices ordering them to explore ways to get their functionaries to retire.

China is known to be interested in the Yugoslav practice of appointing aging, senior officials to a powerless body known as the Council of the Federation as a way to shunt them aside for young men. East European sources say the Chinese have asked Yugoslavia for copies of all its laws relating to the retirement of party leaders and army officers.

The problem of an aging, brittle leadership is an increasingly serious one. Although the two towering figures of the Communist movement, Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai, died in 1976, China has yet to make a real transition, in age, to the post-Mao era.

The average age of the 30 members of the Communist Party Politiburo, the key decision-making body, is 69. The average age of the six members of the Politburo's inner sanctum, the standing committee, is nearly 71.

The only key figure under 60 is Hua Guofeng, the Communist Party chairman and premier, who is 58. But he is believed to be wield less power than Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping, who is 75.

A similar situation prevails in almost every organization and field. The average age of the chairman and deputy chairmen of the National People's Congress, the nominal legislature, is 79. In the provinces, there are a few leaders in their late 50s, but more are like the first secretary of Guangdong, Xi Zhongxun, who is 73. His deputy is 75.

At a meeting of China's leading writers, artists and musicians earlier this month, two of the delegates died during the conference. The average age of the nine men selected as new heads of the various cultural associations was 73. Most of China's leading scientists and doctors are in their late 60s or 70s and were trained before the Communists came to power in 1949.

Part of the reason officials stay on in office stems from the traditional Chinese veneration for age, which is still strong. People in their 60s are considered middle-aged, those in their 30s and 40s young. While factory workers must retire at 60, there is no retirement age for officials.

Moreover, in the Communist system, since all power and prestige flow from political position, retirement can mean a real loss of status. Senior officials are reluctant to give up the perquisites of office — like chauffered cars, better housing and important connections with which to help their children get into better schools or jobs.

On the 30th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic Oct. 1, Marshal Yeh Jianying, chairman of the National People's Congress, said, "We must make up our minds to promote to leading posts within a given period of time a large number of fine cadres in the prime of life." Of China's senior leaders, Mr. Yeh said, "it must be admitted that they are advanced in age and that their strength is failing."

Mr. Yeh is 81, and he had to be helped to his place on the rostrum by a nurse and read only the first 10 minutes and closing paragraphs of his two-hour address. The remainder was read for him by a radio announcer.

Paris Officials Are Frowning at Smiling Camel

PARIS, Dec. 4 (AP) — The image of a smiling dromedary with a Camel cigarette casually hanging from his mouth — an advertisement for the U.S. cigarette brand — has aroused the displeasure of French officials who contend that the camel seems to be enjoying himself so much that he might encourage people to smoke.

They took the Reynolds Tobacco Co. and its advertising agency — Homsy, Delafosse and Associates — to court, charging that they broke a law prohibiting tobacco advertising that depicts more than the name of the product, its composition, the name and address of the manufacturer, graphic or photographic representation of the product or its wrapper, and the emblem of the brand.

According to the prosecution, which is demanding $40,000 fines against both Reynolds and its advertisers, the Camel emblem is the profile of a dromedary standing in the desert before pyramids, not the dromedary's face now grinning from ads and lighters throughout France. Lawyers for Reynolds say that it is a different view of the same dromedary. The court's decision is expected next month.

Associated Press

Former KCIA chief Kim Jae Kyu at the opening of his trial.

About 120 Arrested

Protesters Said Beaten By Seoul Interrogators

By Henry Scott-Stokes

SEOUL, Dec. 4 (NYT) — South Korean Army investigators, looking into who was behind a large anti-government meeting here nine days ago, were reported yesterday to have resorted to heavy beating of some of those interrogated.

According to dissident sources familiar with the incidents, all those detained were required to sign statements that they would not reveal the beatings to any outside parties.

The meeting, held at the Young Women's Christian Association building here Nov. 24 and first disguised as a wedding reception, apparently posed the first major challenge to the authority of the Martial Law Command, which was set up immediately after the assassination of President Park Chung Hee Oct. 26.

The command announced on Nov. 26 that 96 anti-government protesters had been arrested as a result of the meeting. In subsequent days more arrests were made, raising the total detained in the case to about 120. However, two-thirds of those detained were said to have been released quickly.

The informants reported that the beatings were so severe in three cases that doctors were called in to tend to the victims either at detention centers or somewhere outside.

The Counterintelligence Corps, or Army Security Command, which reportedly carried out the interrogation of those seized after the YWCA meeting, could not be reached for comment. The Korean Central Intelligence Agency is believed to have played no part in the incidents.

The interrogators reportedly sought to determine whether the Christian organizers of the YWCA meeting were Communist sympathizers or acted in a manner to benefit the North Korean Communist regime of Kim Il Sung.

Those at the meeting, among them students, some former legislators and civil rights leaders, issued a statement denouncing Acting President Choi Kyu Hah's decision that an interim president should be chosen by a pro-Park electoral college of 2,560 members, instead of by popular vote. Mr. Choi yesterday formally agreed to be a candidate in the election, which is to be held Thursday. He is generally expected to be the only one considered.

The protesters' statement said that the Choi plan was "a clear challenge to democracy and an attempt to extend dictatorial powers," and it called on Mr. Choi and his associates to resign in favor of a cabinet composed of all democratic elements including the opposition.

Assassination Trial Delayed

SEOUL, Dec. 4 (UPI) — A military court trying South Korea's former spy chief and seven others for the assassination of President Park today postponed the proceedings indefinitely over whether the eight defendants should be tried by a military tribunal.

The postponement decision was made two hours after former KCIA chief Kim Jae Kyu was escorted into the the courtroom. The military tribunal headed by Lt. Gen. Kim Young Sun, ended the opening-day session by saying: "The date for next hearing will be decided later."

Ludwig Producing Lumber, Pulp

Tycoon's Amazon Project Gains Support

By Warren Hoge

MONTE DOURADO, Brazil (NYT) — The activities of Daniel Ludwig here have earned the U.S. billionaire a prominent niche in the demonology of conservationists and Third World nationalists concerned over the deflowering of their lands by outsiders.

The 82-year-old shipping magnate, reputedly the richest man in the United States, bought a piece of the Amazon for a relative pittance, bulldozed rain forests, opened veins of bauxite and kaolin, laid down 3,000 miles of roads and trails, built a 26-mile railroad, imported foreign specialists and constructed a series of communities where 30,000 people now live.

He also shipped in a huge pulp mill and infuriated skeptics by cloaking all these activities in secrecy.

Now the wraps have come off the $780 million Jari Forestry and Ranching Co. project on the Jari River, 48 hours by boat from the Amazon River port of Belem, and several former critics are beginning to praise Mr. Ludwig's work.

Gary Hartshorn, of the Institute of Current World Affairs in Hanover, N.H., recently visited the 6,175-square-mile project. He said that he had been very skeptical on his arrival but, when he left 10 days later, he was "marveling at the foresight and verve of Daniel K. Ludwig in conceiving and developing Jari."

Keystone

Daniel Ludwig

The Brazilian press, allowed to visit the project for the first time, has been publishing long and favorable articles about it. O Estado de Sao Paulo said in an editorial: "The Jari project deserves total support. It is to be hoped that Daniel Ludwig and the Brazilian government will engage in an objective dialogue excluding all radicalism in order to establish directives for the continuation of this remarkable social and economic undertaking."

Brazilian Interior Minister Mario Andreazza toured the site and later told a congressional committee, "I find suggestions that this threatens our national integrity absolutely ridiculous. It's the people who persist in making those suggestions who are threatening our sovereignty."

Mr. Andreazza knew his forum, for it has been members of the Congress who have been most vocal in their opposition. They have speculated that Mr. Ludwig was running a slave camp, that he was creating a nation within Brazil with its own armed forces and that he was laying waste to the Amazon with little concern for its global ecological contributions. Even the name of this dirt-road town, which in Portuguese means "Golden Mountain," aroused suspicions that Mr. Ludwig had found El Dorado. In fact, the settlement was named for a Mr. Dourado, one of the first engineers to have worked at Jari.

Mr. Andreazza said it was time to establish a more visible official presence on the project, a recommendation that pleases Jari's new executive director, John Trescot Jr., who came here in June from the Charter Company of Jacksonville, Fla. The project pays the bill for all its visitors and provides heavy cost-of-living subsidies for its employees. Mr. Trescot said he was eager to "turn this company town into a Brazilian town."

Brazilians have in recent years become more protective of the jungle, which occupies 60 percent of their country. At the same time, evidence has emerged that the Amazon area, one of the world's greatest natural resources, could be irreversibly damaged by uncontrolled development.

Huge Areas Leveled

U.S., Italian and West German companies have leveled huge tracts of forest for cattle raising, and Brazilians from the wealthy southern and central parts of the country have bought more that 80 percent of the Amazon state of Acre for ranching. Brazil's Indian population has dropped from 1,000,000 to 100,000 this century.

Against this backdrop, Jari is emerging as an example of more thoughtful development. Rather than turning his land into pasturage, an ecologial danger because the thin Amazon soil usually cannot sustain much growth once the nutrient-providing trees are removed, Mr. Ludwig has devoted the major part of his effort to the production of lumber and pulp, replanting every felled timber stand.

Mr. Ludwig bought Jari for $3 million in 1967 as a place to plant melina trees, a Burmese species that he felt would produce good and plentiful wood to overcome the world fiber shortage that he accurately anticipated would occur in the 1970s and 1980s. Jari foresters have since moved into pine and eucalyptus and are hoping to start cultivating some of the 300 native hardwood species they have catalogued once they can create a market for them.

Mr. Trescot's operations are located in Monte Dourado, a town of 10,000. He heads a work force of up to 11,000 persons, all but about 60 of whom are Brazilians. Contracted labor is brought to the project for three-month periods from Brazil's impoverished northeast region. The workers are paid the rural minimum wage of about $75 a month, and many live in shantytowns.

A Pakistani Petitions For Jailed Journalist

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Dec. 4 (Reuters) — The lawyer representing the jailed Pakistani journalist, Salamat Ali, a staff correspondent of the Far Eastern Economic Review, said today that he had filed an appeal against Mr. Ali's sentence for writing a controversial report about Pakistan's province of Baluchistan.

The lawyer said that he had petitioned the country's martial-law authorities to set aside Mr. Ali's one-year sentence at hard labor meted out last week by a summary military tribunal.

Dutch Envoy to Paris Recalled in Protest

THE HAGUE, Dec. 4 (UPI) — The Netherlands today recalled its ambassador to France in protest of the French government's decision to abandon the 1976 Rhine pollution treaty, a Foreign Ministry official said.

The treaty, in which France undertook to cut salt pollution of the Rhine, was signed December 3, 1976. The Netherlands had paid more than $10 million toward the equipment and groundworks necessary to cut pollution of the river by French potassium mines in Alsace, the official said, and France had agreed to repay this money.

Swedish Public Health Authority Defines Rights of Terminally Ill

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 4 (UPI) — The terminally ill should have the right to choose where, when and under what conditions they die, a Swedish public health committee has declared.

"During Life's Final Stage" is a report prepared by a committee of the Social Welfare Department designed to lead to a series of changes in the way dying people are cared for in Sweden.

The report said the terminally ill should be allowed to decide whether to die at home or in a hospital or public institution. But foremost, it supported the right of patients to decide when extension of their lives by artificial means has become meaningless.

If the patient is mentally unable to make such a decision, then doctors using their medical and ethical experience must determine when to stop artificial life support, the report said.

The committee also said patients should be allowed to choose what pain-killing medication they are given and in what doses.

It said people should spend their last days in the way that is most comfortable for them. It suggested close relatives be allowed to take up to 30 days off work without loss of pay to be with the dying family member.

Obituaries

Frantisek Kriegel, a Signer Of Czech Rights Manifesto

PRAGUE, Dec. 4 (UPI) — Frantisek Kriegel, 71, chairman of the Czechoslovak National Front in 1968 and one of the first signers of the Charter 77 human rights manifesto, died yesterday, reports in Prague said today.

Mr. Kriegel, a physician who served in the medical corps in the Spanish Civil War, in the British Army in World War II and with the Chinese Army in the war with Japan, was chairman of the National Front in Czechslovakia in 1968 and a leading member of the central committee of the Communist Party.

He was one of the strongest backers of Alexander Dubcek, the Czechoslovak leader whose bid to liberalize the country led to the Soviet invasion in 1968.

On Aug. 21 1968, the night of the Soviet invasion, Mr. Kriegel joined the other members of the central committee in their condemnation of the Soviet action and was flown to Moscow the same night.

He was the only member of the delegation to refuse to sign the agreement on the stationing of Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia and was allowed to return to Prague a week later only after the personal intervention of President Ludwig Svoboda, who died earlier this year.

In 1969, Mr. Kriegel was dismissed from the Communist Party and forced into early retirement a year later on charges of "anti-party, anti-Soviet and anti-Socialist" attitudes.

One of the first to sign the Charter 77, Mr. Kriegel has been praised by Czech exile dissidents as a "consistent democrat."

Frantisek Kriegel

Dissident Orlov Said Punished At Soviet Camp

MOSCOW, Dec. 4 (AP) — Soviet human rights activist Yuri Orlov, 55, has been confined in a punishment unit at the Ural Mountains labor camp where he is serving a seven-year sentence, his wife said today.

Irina Orlov said that camp authorities imposed a six-month punishment term on the physicist starting Oct. 22, after he tried unsuccessfully to smuggle a scientific article out of the camp.

Mrs. Orlov said that the punishment section has "cold cells, reduced food rations, brief exercise periods and isolation from the rest of the camp."

Mr. Orlov, founder of a Moscow group to monitor Soviet observance of the international agreements on human rights concluded in Helsinki in 1975, was sentenced in May last year to seven years in a labor camp and five years of internal exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

Minister Assails Foreign Media on S. Africa Report

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 4 (UPI) — Foreign Minister R.F. Botha threatened the foreign press with disciplinary action yesterday over reports that he said created the impression that "South Africa was interfering in Zimbabwe Rhodesia on a big military scale."

Mr. Botha made his remarks at a news conference on his return from a weeklong series of talks in London and Bonn on the political situation in southern Africa. "I am not one to fight with the press, but people who write stories of this kind must now be disciplined," he said. "They must be asked where they got their stories and what their sources are."

Mr. Botha was commenting on reports abroad of a speech made by Prime Minister Pieter Botha on Friday in which he said that South Africa "has for some time now been looking to the protection of our interests as well as our vital lines of communication" such as the rail links in and through Zimbabwe Rhodesia (IHT, Dec. 3).

While the prime minister did not mention South African troops, his remarks strongly implied their involvement, and defense officials did not deny that the protection to which he referred was being carried out by soldiers.

Asked if his statement meant that South Africa had military men in Rhodesia to protect the rail lines, a spokesman for the prime minister's office said, "I don't think the prime minister would like to clarify his statement at this time."

Belfast Gunmen Slay Another Jail Official

BELFAST, Dec. 4 (UPI) — Gunmen shot and killed last night the chief prison officer of Belfast's Crumlin Road jail in the latest of a series of attacks against prison staff.

William Wright was shot in the driveway of his home by two gunmen, believed to be teen-agers, who opened fire from a car with automatic weapons. He was the sixth prison official killed in three months.

Friedrich Ebert, Member Of E. German Politburo

BERLIN, Dec. 4 (AP) — Friedrich Ebert, 85, an original member of East Germany's ruling Politburo and the first postwar mayor of East Berlin, died today, the state news agency ADN said.

Mr. Ebert was the son of Friedrich Ebert, first president of Germany's Weimar Republic, which replaced the empire after World War I.

A Social Democratic deputy in the Reichstag from 1928 to 1933, Mr. Ebert was jailed for eight months after the Nazi takeover and then kept under police surveillance during most of the Third Reich.

He was a soldier briefly, during World War II and helped to reestablish the Social Democratic Party after the Nazi defeat in 1945.

Mr. Ebert's commitment to Marxism became evident when he tried to engineer the SPD's unification with the German Communist Party.

When this failed, he helped create the Socialist Unity Party, which became the ruling Communist Party of East Germany, and was a founding member of the country's Politburo.

Mr. Ebert became the first postwar mayor of East Berlin in 1948 under the Soviet occupation. He was a member of East Germany's parliament from 1949.

Chang Kuo-tao

TORONTO, Dec. 4 (AP) — Chang Kuo-tao, 82, who lost a power struggle and the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party in 1935 to Mao Tse-tung, died here yesterday.

Mr. Chang was the last survivor of the party's 12 founders. Mao died in 1976. Mr. Chang had lived in Taiwan and Hong Kong after breaking with the party in 1938. He came to Canada in 1968 "to lead a peaceful and quiet life."

Born in eastern China's Jiangxi province, Mr. Chang was a Marxist in his student days in Peking. At 23, he joined Mao and 10 Chinese students and scholars in secret meetings to found the Communist Party.

The Chang-Mao power struggle occurred during a yearlong retreat in 1935-36 as a badly battered rebel army was being pursued by government forces commanded by the late Chinese Nationalist leader Chiang Kai-shek.

Mr. Chang refused to recognize Mao's leadership, arguing that since he was leading another column of the retreating rebel army, he was not present at the political bureau meeting that made Mao party chairman.

Mr. Chang bowed to Ma[illegible] ership when he fled to Mao's headquarters to escape Nati[illegible] forces in mid-1936. Mr. Chang [illegible] fected to Chiang Kai-shek's [illegible] ment in 1938.

Joseph Kahn

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP) — [illegible] seph Kahn, 63, a Soviet immi[illegible] who became a major figure in [illegible] shipping industry and chairman [illegible] Seatrain Lines, died here yesterday.

In 1965, Mr. Kahn and How[illegible] Pack, now president of Sea[illegible] Lines, bought the struggling [illegible] train Co. and transformed the [illegible] into a shipping giant which now [illegible] about 3,000 employees and ye[illegible] revenues of $250 million.

Allen Vincent

HOLLYWOOD, Dec. 4 [illegible] Academy Award-wi[illegible] screenwriter Allen Vincent [illegible] died here. Mr. Vincent [illegible] known for his co-adaptation [illegible] film version of "Johnny [illegible] which won him an Oscar in [illegible]

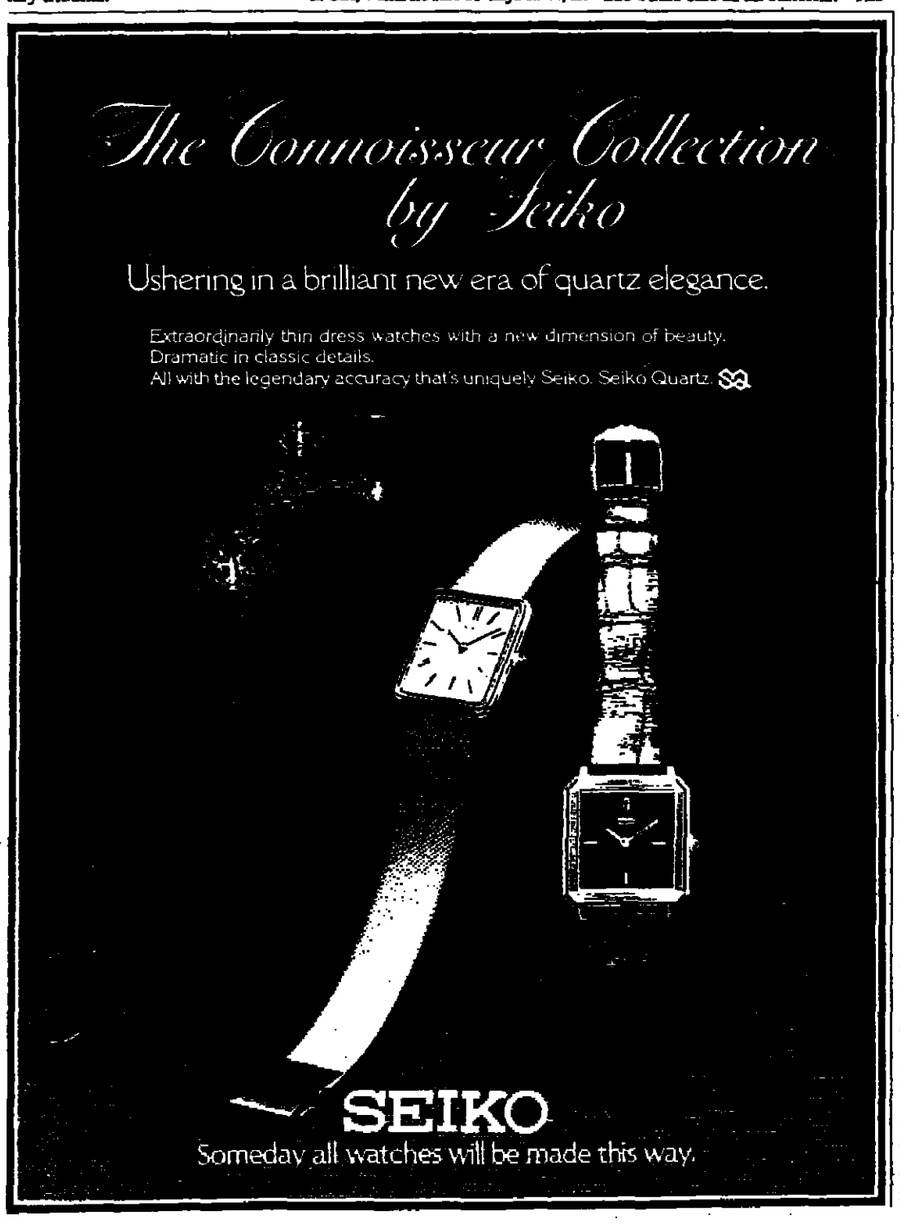
Family Awar[illegible] $3 Million in [illegible] Death Damage

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 4 — Pa[illegible] Southwest Airlines was ordered [illegible] terday to pay a record $3 milli[illegible] wrongful death damages to the [illegible] ow and six children of a subu[illegible] real estate developer, the Los A[illegible] les Times reported.

Diane Johnson's 36-year-old [illegible] band Lee was one of 135 pe[illegible] aboard a Pacific Southwest Air[illegible] plane when it collided with a [illegible] na over San Diego on Sept. [illegible] 1978, killing 144 persons in the [illegible] and on the ground.

The decision by the San D[illegible] County Superior Court was re[illegible] edly the largest judgment [illegible] wrongful death case in Califo[illegible] history. Attorneys for the fa[illegible] had sought more than $24 mil[illegible] in compensation for Johns[illegible] death and for the loss of h[illegible] earnings.

The airline's attorney said th[illegible] decision has yet been made wh[illegible] the airline will challenge the [illegible] age award as excessive. He sa[illegible] that Johnson had one of the hi[illegible] incomes of the crash victims [illegible] predicted that other jury awa[illegible] would not be as high. It was [illegible] mated that, in his real estate w[illegible] Johnson had an average income [illegible] $380,000 over the last five years.



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CINEMAS - THEATERS - RESTAURANTS - NIGHT CLUBS

IN ENGLISH
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PARAMOUNT ODEON - STUDIO ALPHA - PARAMOUNT MONTPARNASSE
ENGHIEN LE FRANÇAIS

WOODY ALLEN A COMIC GENIUS! TIME

WOODY ALLEN
DIANE KEATON
MICHAEL MURPHY
MARIEL HEMINGWAY
MERYL STREEP
ANNE BYRNE
MANHATTAN
"MANHATTAN" Music by GEORGE GERSHWIN
A JACK ROLLINS-CHARLES H. JOFFE Production
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Directed by WOODY ALLEN
Produced by CHARLES H. JOFFE
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He Doesn't Want to Be a Salop Lad

Change of Place Name in U.K. Gives Briton a Shropshire Mad

By R.W. Apple Jr.

SHREWSBURY, England (NYT) — Shropshire is a gentle county, a place where people seldom raise their voices.

No expressways violate its pastoral quiet. Few factories foul its air. In fact, nothing much has changed in the 80 years since A.E. Housman, in "A Shropshire Lad," immortalized four villages that drowse amidst the round green hills along the Welsh border:

Clunton and Clunbury
Clungunford and Clun
Are the quietest places
Under the sun.

But the place is not completely the same. Seven years ago, when nobody was paying much attention, Parliament changed the county's name, as part of the Local Government Reorganization Act, from Shropshire to Salop. Now the old name is fast disappearing from road signs, atlases, guidebooks and standard textbooks.

The change infuriates a retired colonel, J.F. Kenyon, who returned to the family home, a red-brick Regency manor house north of Shrewsbury, when he retired from the army in 1974. Everything seemed normal to him until one day early this year. Driving back from Wales, he recalled in an interview, "I suddenly noticed that our old slate county marker was gone, and there, in its place, was a hideous metal object protruding from the ground. 'Salop,' it said."

Colonel Kenyon made a few phone calls and discovered what had happened. He resolved then and there to mount an effort to restore "our county's true Anglo-Saxon identity."

In one way, his effort might seem out of all proportion to the end sought. After all, local people are free to call their county whatever they want to, no matter what London says. And they do. The local regiment is still the Shropshire Light Infantry, and Housman's poem is unlikely to be renamed "A Salop Lad."

But from another point of view, Colonel Kenyon's protest is symptomatic of the resentment felt by hundreds of thousands of Britons toward the decisions of a distant and, in their view, high-handed London bureaucracy. In his way, he is fighting the same fight as the people of the Vale of Belvoir who do not want their valley defaced by coal mines, the same fight as the Welsh-speaking people who want a television channel that uses their own tongue.

"This is being done," Colonel Kenyon said in a letter he sent to local government bodies and volunteer organizations, seeking their help, "by the hasty whim of a bureaucratic machine which has in no way taken into account the traditions, history and wishes of the people of Shropshire."

Introduced by Normans

According to local archivists, the name Salop was introduced by the Normans, who found Shropshire too hard to pronounce. It has remained in use since then, notably as a colloquial name for Shrewsbury and in the title of the county council, but not until 1972 did it begin displacing Shropshire on maps and documents.

Colonel Kenyon is not above playing on the xenophobic sentiments of this rather remote part of England. So he points out whenever he has the chance that in modern French, *salope* is a vulgar word for harlot.

Why was the change made? No one in London seems to know. One official said it might have been a mistake, and another commented that writing "Salop" was quicker than writing "Shropshire," which suggests that efficiency was at least one of the motives.

Whatever the reason, the change was only a small part of an act that broke Yorkshire into five pieces, abolished such counties as Rutland and Westmoreland, and adjusted other boundaries, so that the city of Bournemouth moved from Hampshire into Dorset and the famous White Horse of Berkshire, carved on the face of chalk hills, into Oxfordshire.

Christopher Brokker, who has been leading a campaign in The Spectator to return to the old county system, says that "the reorganization of local government was typical of that wholesale flight from reality that, we can now see, characterized the late '60s and early '70s."

"The point is not just that this bureaucratic imposition was and still is stupendously unpopular and unreal," he wrote. "It has totally failed to justify the claim of its supporters that it would make local government either more efficient or more democratic."

One of hundreds of letters The Spectator has received on the subject underlined that point. It came from a perplexed resident of what used to be Lancashire, who reported that he now pays his telephone bills in one county, his gas bills in another, and lives in an electoral subdivision of a third.

Here in Shropshire, at least, it appears possible that they are going to do something about it. Colonel Kenyon's letter has drawn 100 favorable responses and only two rebuffs, despite some fears about the cost of reversing the change. He plans to put the issue before a special meeting of the county council, of which he is a member, sometime next year. If he gets a two-thirds majority, Salop will come off the signs.

Another member of the council, Reggie Lloyd, said that the cost of repainting signs, altering documents and taking other required steps would exceed $500,000. Colonel Kenyon replied that the change would cost next to nothing if it was done a little at a time, by printing new stationery and posting new signs only when the old ran out or wore out.

There seems little doubt that the colonel has the public behind him. When Bob Jones, the editor of The Shropshire (not Salop) Star, asked his readers to state their preference a few weeks ago, Shropshire won, 1,138 votes to 30.

Films in Paris

Hamilton's 'Laura' Is a Pale Shadow

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Dec. 4 (IHT) — Would that "Laura, les ombres de l'eté" (at the France Elysees, the Madeleine and the Marignan Concorde) were as good as it looks.

David Hamilton is a celebrated photographer, but photography is but a single element of film-making. As in his first cinematic try, "Bilitis," he displays his expertise at his metier, smoothly guiding his cameras, devising pleasing color schemes in his composition and creating lovely visions tinted with a vague, bizarre eroticism. The pictorial ensemble has dreamlike intangibility, but he neglects to provide an interpretive dream book.

As an author he is backward in coming forward and his dramatis personae are shy shadows. He allows glimpses of some of them in the nude, but as characters they have no body, which invalidates his story. For his story is a sex melodrama and the listlessness of its telling *deprives it of strength and shock.* One doesn't shop for steak at a florist, and he seems to eschew the red meat of his plot. As a dramatist he is a theatrical vegetarian.

Hamilton employs his delicate approach as a personal signature. "Bilitis" took only its title from Pierre Louys' poems in praise of lesbianism. In a similar soporific manner it described the flowering of a modern maiden. His latest concoction concerns another rosebud, a young girl drawn to a sculptor who has been her mother's lover. There is a stirring of maternal jealousy and of enigmatic resentment on the part of the man's close companion. With conflicts of this order one might expect the air to be charged with emotional electricity, but everything, or almost everything, transpires in a tranquil slumberland with soothing music and a slight suggestion of soft porn. The lazy summer afternoon mood is shattered by infrequent flashes of sudden melodramatic lightning.

Hamilton has selected Dawn Dunlap, an American beauty of 16, to portray his uncertain adolescent experiencing the early pangs of love. Miss Dunlap, a screen debutante, meets the role's demands perfectly, conveying enchantingly the gentle nature, curiosity and vulnerability of the would-be ballerina. James Mitchell, another American, does well as the disputed sculptor. The atelier milieu is interesting, but a script of more substance and sturdier characterization is demanded. The doomed sculptress who takes to debauchery in Bataille's "La Phalene" comes to mind. Her presence would enliven the drowsiest of movies.

* * *

The work of the late Yasujiro Ozu — whom Donald Richie in his "Japanese Cinema" cites as the most Japanese of directors — is belatedly being discovered abroad. His 1960 "Akibiyori" (Late Autumn) is to be found in its original version at the Saint-Andre-des-Arts, the Olympic Entrepot and the Elysees Point-Show. One of his major contributions, it is, like most of his films, a study of native domestic life *and the family unit bound by tradition.*

A drama of refined subtlety and depth, it revolves about the forthcoming marriage of a daughter, her relations to her parents, and their varying reactions as they consider the future after her departure. Ozu's theme here, as elsewhere, is that of resignation to the inevitable and the serenity that such surrender brings. The acting of all is superb and the director's choice of incidents endows the film with a compelling dramatic power. It is in such motion pictures that one glimpses the true art of the cinema.

* * *

"Le pull-over rouge" (at the Marivaux, the Richelieu and the Publicis Saint-Germain) is based on the Ranucci case, the kidnapping and murder of a little girl and the execution of a man accused of the crime. In their adaptation, Michel Drach, the director, and his scenarist, Gilles Perrault, concentrate on the arrest, trials and sentencing to death of the suspected killer, their argument being that he was dispatched to the guillotine although there was no solid evidence of his guilt.

From this material Drach has distilled a gripping drama, both provocative and immensely moving, showing a hapless victim caught in *the net of the police, the courts and* violent public opinion. The performance of Serge Avedikian as the prisoner trying against impossible odds to prove his innocence is one of the year's best, a remarkable portrayal of crumbling fortitude. The gruesome death-house details, already exploited by Cayatte and Lelouch, are again vividly set before us and to chilling theatrical effect. Here is a film of rare and sustained quality.

* * *

"L'Occupation en 26 images" (at the Studio Cujas in Croatian and at the Berlitz in French) was slighted by most reviewers on its showing at the Cannes festival. It was too brutal, too harrowing, too full of torture for most appetites. Another gruesome war film, oh, no! Such was the general attitude. A tale of three young men of Dubrovnik and the coming of World War II, bringing with it a train of horrors and devaluation of life itself, it is not of the sweetness-and-light school. The havoc, charging relentlessly across all barriers of class, and leaving irremediable devastation in its wake is pictured with savage realism that has the ring of authenticity. This film of Lordan Zafranovic is worthy of reconsideration.

* * *

Buster Keaton, the comic genius of the silent screen, has found popularity with the younger generation and all of his films of the 1920s have been brought forth from their vaults. The last of these to be reissued is "Battling Butler" (at the Marais), which was shot in 1926. Based on a forgotten Broadway comedy portraying a wealthy idler who, passing himself off as a prize boxer to win the heart of a damsel, is obliged to display his prowess, it was transformed by the incomparable Keaton into a hilarious film farce.

With the frozen-faced funnyman as the nonchalant dandy, Snitz Edwards as his obsequious valet and Sally O'Neil, a starlet of her day, as the heroine, this remains among the mute cinema's golden treasures. It would profit current scenarists who seek to make us laugh to study its *construction, use of gags and exuberant* spirit, although, alas, they will find no interpreter to match this one.

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Pop Music

'The Police' Shedding Their Punk Image to Rise Above Disco

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS, Dec. 4 (IHT) — American discotheques are beginning to play records by The Police instead of disco, perhaps the most important development in pop music since the Grateful Dead's Jerry Garcia first took acid.

The Police's first album, "Outlandos d'Amour," sold exceedingly well in the Netherlands, and the new "Reggatta de Blanc" has been in the top five in Britain for eight weeks.

They title their records in French because, according to Sting, the group's bassist and lead singer: "French sounds great. Our titles are good wine."

Last night, during a reception at the Palace, "Reggatta de Blanc" was awarded the "Grand Prix du Rock Critique" by nine young French rock writers who inaugurated their prize this year because they felt that the establishment-oriented awards did not reflect new creative forces.

The Police are known as a punk band. This is not strictly true, although they have been happy enough to ride this new wave for commercial reasons. They are considered opportunists and pretenders by the British punk world, which for one thing does not approve of Sting's lifestyle.

Sting has read Hermann Hesse's "Glass Bead Game," listens to Thelonious Monk, lives with his wife *and 3-year-old son in the Bayswater* section of London, and describes himself as a "home-loving, average husband." He says he doesn't smoke anything, takes no dope and doesn't drink much either.

Although Sting has a kinky beauty reminiscent of David Bowie, played a part in the Sex Pistols' movie "The Greak Rock 'n' Roll Swindle," and has a key role as a kingpin Mod in The Who's film *"Quadrophenia," he also has a side* he calls the "ducks-on-the-wall middle-class caricature" that fits someone who once taught football and music in a Newcastle grammar school while playing with a local Dixieland band.

To trace the antecedents of The Police it is necessary to go further back than the punk phenomenon — to a rather forgotten branch of rock that flourished (aesthetically if not *commercially) in Britain and* France during the late '60s and early '70s. Pink Floyd is the best-known example, and Gong and The Soft Machine were its most influential groups, combining jazz, poetry and elements of contemporary music. The prototype record of the period (an underground hit that has sold 50,000 copies) is something called "Obsolete" (Shandar). Issued under the name of singer Dashiell Hedayat, the music was actually guided by guitarist-poet Daevid Allen, who played with both Gong and The Soft Machine, and it includes one particularly esoteric credit: "Vocals by William Burroughs."

Police guitarist Andy Summers had worked with former Soft Machiner Kevin Ayers, and Stewart Copeland is perhaps the most varied and intelligent rock drummer since the Soft's Robert Wyatt. The intellectual framework can be illustrated by Wyatt's several summers spent as guest of the poet and novelist Robert Graves in Majorca, and by the source of the name Soft Machine, taken with the author's approval from Burroughs' book.

Earlier this year, The Police toured with the German synthesizer composer Eberhard Schoener, who is trying to talk Sting into singing the lead in an opera he has composed.

Sting's voice is operatic in dimension, with a quality that cuts through the group's fuzzy electronic screens like a razor blade on glass as he sings lines like: "Bring on the night/couldn't stand another hour of daylight." He has extraordinary intonation and the melodies and harmonies are more than just a cut above the usual three-chord punk repertoire.

Reggae Influence

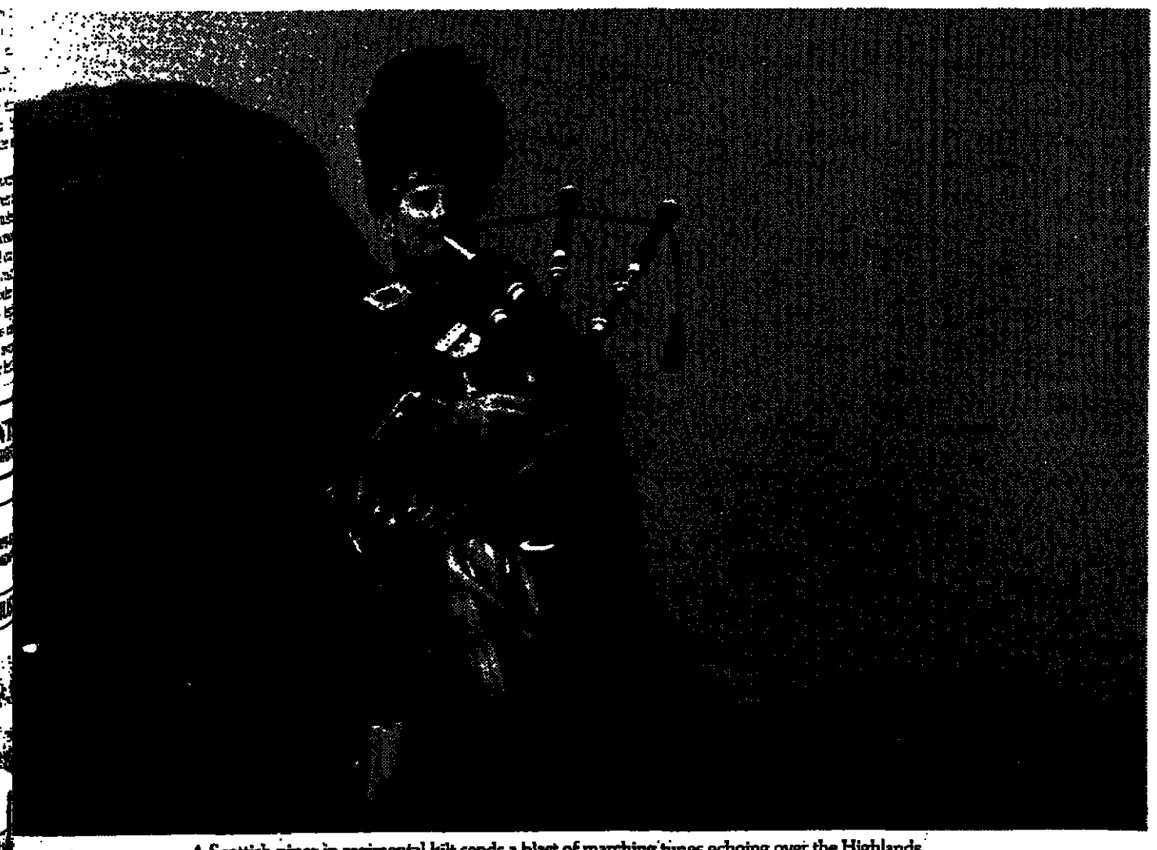
Reggae has been slowly but surely invading rock, and now equals the blues as an influence. The Police succeed in connecting punk's raw energy, rock's growing maturity and reggae's honesty, and the result is something bright and new that has propelled The Police into the top ranks in a matter of months.

The band has a reputation as being tough, even ruthless when it comes to not letting friendship get in its way. A well-liked guitarist was fired because he was blocking the *group's musical progress. They ar*gue a lot; it's a hard, committed, often tense relationship.

They sense that the relationship is turning into something important on a number of levels. These are next year's superstars, but Sting for one is determined not to let the status change his personal life. After receiving the French critics' prize, he said: "The image of a rebellious playboy doesn't interest me. I don't care about that image. I have a wife and a child and I like the family life. Images are dangerous anyway. One day you're bound to get caught with your hair in curlers."

But confidence, ambition and talent are a dangerous combination in the rock business, and it remains to be seen how long The Police can keep their sanity. As one of their tunes puts it: "I can't stand losing."

The Police: Bremen, Dec. 5; Duesseldorf, Dec. 7; British tour, Dec. 10-20.



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INTERNATIONAL
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As Carter Announces

For the third time in 28 years, an incumbent Democratic president faces real opposition to his renomination in the New Hampshire primary. In 1952 and again in 1968, the incumbent presidents, Harry Truman and Lyndon Johnson — their policies and their performances — were the central issues in their opponents' challenges. With Jimmy Carter, this year, it is different. New Hampshire, and the primaries and caucuses that follow — will be up or down referendums more on his principal challenger, Edward Kennedy, than on the president himself. Strange as it might seem to some future political generation, Mr. Carter — as he nears the completion of his third year in office — can be accurately described as a political "remainder-man."

It is all quite baffling. An incumbent president who, according to the polls, arouses little passion, inspires little confidence and even less antipathy. On the announcement for re-election, Mr. Carter remains, for many of his constituents, an undefined and in some ways remote public figure. In fact, he may simply have the misfortune of being president when the American people are not buying what he's selling.

In 1976, the non-Washington outsider looked pretty good to an electorate reeling from the disclosures of Watergate and the disappointments of Vietnam, especially an outsider who openly professed a total belief in the traditional values that were then pretty much on the defensive. Now, it appears we want in a president those qualities that the incumbent — any incumbent — lacks. After Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon, U.S. voters cherished openness in their chief executive and the prompt exit of all White House imperiousness. But we are a fickle lot (which Mr. Carter recognized when he reinstated "Hail to the Chief"). Now, according to virtually every survey of public opinion, we want forceful leadership in our president. A John Connally candidacy that would have been almost laughable during the national craving for political chastity, only one presidential election ago, is today an altogether serious enterprise.

The irony of Mr. Carter's presidency is that he has never seemed quite so presidential as he has in these last terrible 30 days. He has demonstrated leadership in a uniquely difficult situation in stark contrast to the political amateur hour that describes much of his administration's relations with Congress, the Democratic Party and large parts of the political world. In spite of a tripling of the inflation rate, an unbalanced budget and two new cabinet-level departments (instead of the promised cut from 1,900 to 200 federal agencies), the U.S. jury is, to a large degree, still out on Mr. Carter as he formally seeks re-election.

Undoubtedly, in the months ahead, his fellow citizens will come to know Mr. Carter better as he defends and explains his presidency and defines both himself and his vision of the United States for the next four years and beyond.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

'Islamic Tide'

Libya is playing a cynical game, first doing its formal international duty by asking Iran to let the U.S. hostages go and then courting the Islamic gallery by unleashing a mob on the U.S. Embassy in Tripoli. The embassy had just made a fresh request for protection. Uniformed people, in a place where spontaneous demonstrations come as frequently as snow, were in the mob. The government then had the gall to complain about the tear gas released automatically when the mob broke in. (In Pakistan, students now demand that the U.S. ambassador be tried for the "murder" of a student killed — not by Americans — in the assault on his embassy!)

* * *

Libya is the third Islamic country in a month in which U.S. embassies have been overrun. Neither Pakistan nor Libya publicly conducted and condoned the seizure, as Iran did, but their performance has betrayed at the least a reluctance to spring as quickly as possible and necessary to the relief of endangered Americans. Even before the incident in Libya, the State Department had decided to reduce the U.S. profile in 11 Islamic countries out of fear that Americans there might not be protected adequately. Some of the 11 complained that the State Department warning conveyed little confidence in their capacity to run their countries. Yet some of these same governments now indicate with a hurt shrug that it is more than a little unreasonable of Washington to ask them to brave the wrath — the understandable wrath, it is hinted — of their aroused masses.

In various quarters, one hears the suggestion that a "wave" or "tide" of Islamic fervor is washing across the Middle East and that the United States is the natural target of it — if not because of its policy in Iran, then because of the cultural and social disruption brought by U.S.-inspired modernization, or because of U.S. support of Israel. There is at once a grossness and a false seductiveness to this analysis. No doubt deep currents are stirring in the Mideast (where are they not?) and no doubt the United States has something to do with them. But the concept of a "tide" conceals a host of national distinctions and personal choices.

* * *

It is absurd to hold the United States culpable, actively or passively, for every Middle East rash. Moreover, an appreciation of the growing pains and political bends of modernizing countries cannot be allowed to blot out the responsibility of their governments for certain minimal duties — in this instance, the protection of diplomats. An official cop-out is no "Islamic tide."

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Kennedy and the Shah

Sen. Edward Kennedy has an interesting sense of history — both the long sweep and the only-yesterday kind. You don't have to have been a friend of the deposed shah of Iran or an apologist for the depredations of his secret police to know that Mr. Kennedy's characterization of the shah's regime as "one of the most violent in the history of mankind" doesn't leave any language available at all for the truly special monster regimes of ancient and modern history, those that in fact would qualify as the most violent. If the shah had been the total beast Mr. Kennedy now depicts, right up there in the — let us say — Adolf Hitler and Joseph Stalin class, what on earth was President John F. Kennedy doing receiving him in Washington? What was Sen. Kennedy doing paying him a visit in 1975?

Yes, we know — Sen. Kennedy has said he did criticize the shah while the shah was in office, and he did also take the occasion of his visit to Iran to question the wisdom of the Iranian arms buildup. But the man he described in his Sunday night attack on the shah was not someone you merely *criticize*, meanwhile paying a call on. Do you think while saying hello and shaking hands with the shah, Mr. Kennedy was saying: You, sir, run one of the most violent regimes in the history of mankind and (the rest of the allegation) are stealing umpteen billion dollars and care only for yourself?

* * *

If there was a time to say that, surely it was then and not now. The shah's cruel successor has sought to camouflage his own depredations by demanding that the shah be called to account — and Sen. Kennedy asserts as simple truth the ayatollah's claims. This week, as the predictable and justifiable uproar was heard, Mr. Kennedy backed off some. Yet the damage in this tense situation was done. It wasn't right, it wasn't responsible, and it wasn't smart.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Italy and Euromissiles

Give-and-take [about installing NATO missiles in Italy] seems concluded after the government decision . . . However, the Italian government still has time to change its idea . . . and one can understand that Soviet official Boris Ponomarev has not yet lost his hopes.

Nevertheless, a change of mind cannot be excluded . . . However, our European partners would probably attribute such a change not to a mature and deeper meditation, but to a surrender in front of joint pressures of the Soviet Union and the Italian Communist Party.

It would be a loss of credibility and prestige on an international plan.

— From the Corriere della Sera (Milan).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 5, 1904

ST. PETERSBURG — Among the reforms sure of being adopted in Russia, and most approved in the highest quarters, is that which will lead to the perfect freedom of the press. But up to the present, minions of the censor energetically continue to plaster the columns of foreign newspapers with the nauseous and dirty mixture of lamp-black and oil, known facetiously by the term "caviar" — a fearful libel on that excellent delicacy. The Herald which contained the details of the reforms proposed by the Zemstvos and submitted by them to the emperor, received on arrival here a baptism of a column of the ill-smelling mixture over the article in question.

Fifty Years Ago

December 5, 1929

MOSCOW — The Soviet government has rejected the appeals of the United States, Great Britain and France for a speedy settlement of the conflict in China by peaceful means, calling them "an entirely unjustified pressure" in view of the impending negotiations with the provincial government of Manchuria. Replying to the appeals, the Soviet government cites the Chinese government's violation of Soviet rights in recent years, despite Russia's voluntary renunciation of violations of extra-territoriality rights. This culminated in the seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway, to which Chinese troops replied by invading Soviet territory and plundering Soviet populations.

'Why Do They Never Attack Soviet Embassies? Ah, Comrade, It Is Because They Know We Do Not Allow Such Things.'

Iran Seen Failing in Its Long-Term Goals

By Daniel Yergin

BOSTON — States have interests and objectives. Insofar as Iran is a state today, one can identify four objectives that drive its continued imprisonment of the U.S. Embassy personnel. Yet as the crisis continues and takes ever more dangerous turns, it becomes increasingly likely that only one of the four is likely to be achieved, the most short-term of the four.

Of course, many question whether Iran is, in any normal sense of the word, a state, Islamic or otherwise. For states do perceive enduring interests. They are concerned with tomorrow, with maintaining channels of communication even to adversaries. But Iran today seems obsessed with the past, as though somehow the last 60 years could be relived. It seems unconcerned that its present course will make impossible *any* kind of relation with the United States in the future.

Balance

That may not seem costly now. But it will be in the future. For, in its international relations, an Islamic republic would want to balance between the Soviet bloc and the Western world, in order to avoid being dominated by the hungry Soviet neighbor to the north, which has coveted Iran for many decades.

That concern may seem far away right now, but it is a geographic reality. After all, the Soviet Union did occupy a substantial part of Iran after World War II. But in the future, when Soviet pressure begins anew, in search of an easy opportunity, there will be no West, no United States, available to use for balance.

Such, of course, is still the concern of tomorrow. What about Iran's immediate interests? The four short-term objectives are as follows: To regain domestic control over a revolution that was sliding into anarchy, and to reassert the Ayatollah Khomeini's dominance. To get back the shah to stand trial. To gain control over the shah's overseas assets. To brand the shah before the world as a criminal.

The regime has already been enormously successful in its first objective. The ayatollah appears to have united the entire country behind him, even if he were only capitalizing on an independent initiative by leftist and other "students." There is nothing like a foreign devil to silence domestic opposition. Unemployment and economic problems have been temporarily put aside. And the new constitution gives the ayatollah and his circles enormous power.

Misconstrued

But there is absolutely no possibility that the United States will return the shah. The Iranian authorities — and those reporting to them — have apparently grossly misconstrued U.S. public opinion.

Certainly the finger-waving shah was, in the past, not a popular figure with many Americans. What the ayatollah does not choose to recognize is that the shah was not particularly popular with Washington. For, rather than being a U.S. puppet, he was making the United States *his* client, demanding this, ordering that. The Carter administration sought to disengage itself and show good will to the Islamic revolution.

But the seizure of the embassy personnel has had a transforming effect on the public in the United States. The American people have probably not been so united on a single foreign policy issue since World War II. One hears the same message from every part of the country, in every walk of life: that it would be a disaster for all Americans everywhere to give back the shah under these circumstances. Extradition is a legal procedure. Kidnapping is not the way to initiate that proceeding.

Fervent

The leaders in Iran — again, apparently, misinformed by those reporting to them — believe that the television pictures of demonstrators chanting "Death to Carter" will convince Americans of how fervent the Iranians are in their hatred for the shah. But the actual impact has been quite different — to shock and repel the American public, to convince them that these Iranians are little more than an irrational, bloodthirsty mob. And, ironically, to create some sympathy for the shah. The continuing of the kidnapping will only strengthen those trends. They do not understand how a man of God could sanction such actions.

What about the third goal — to get back the assets? The embassy seizure has already produced the opposite effect from that intended — a deterioration in Iran's position.

U.S. food shipments have been stopped by angry U.S. dockworkers. The billions of dollars of investment in weapons is being made worthless by the interruption of deliveries of spare parts and lack of maintenance. Billions of dollars of Iranian assets have been frozen.

The continuation of the kidnapping, possible show trials, imprisonment, executions — all these will only mean a further deterioration. The assets can be used to pay off debts and to compensate the families of the U.S. diplomats.

Moreover, such events will likely be regarded as an act of war — even if no direct military action ensures. Even George Ball, one of the leading U.S. critics of U.S. support for the shah, argues that the embassy seizure constitutes an act of war according to international law.

Legislation to that effect from the Congress would become highly likely. This would mean that the Iranians would have no legal standing at all in U.S. courts to pursue the shah's holdings in the United States, and a significant amount of Iranian assets elsewhere in the Western world would likely be attached.

The Iranians no doubt think that oil will give them a blank check. Here too they seem poorly informed. The so-called "students" seem to have done what three U.S. presidents have been unable to do — changed the course of U.S. energy policy. At last, the American people are convinced of the dangers of over-dependence on imported oil. The Congress came close this year to taking the steps to reduce substantially that dependence. After Tehran, the Congress almost certainly will, early next year.

In other words, the present embargo against Iranian oil will become meaningful. Iran in such circumstances will find itself forced to sell more hydrocarbons so its oil-hungry neighbor to the north — but at some cost. For the Ayotollah Khomeini would have little future in the Soviet-dominated Iran of tomorrow. He would be remembered as the Kerensky on the way to the second revolution.

Such considerations might cause the ayotollah and those around him to consider looking for formulas that would enable them to claim a victory and end this unnecessary crisis. Whatever momentary pleasure they would take in show trials would be canceled out, many times over, by the long-run costs.

It the new Iran continues on its present course, it will certainly fail in its fourth objective. The Iranians have sought to convince the entire world that the shah is an arch-criminal. But the entire world has been repelled by the cruel tragedy in Tehran. It has made a mockery of the new constitution. Moreover, the sorry spectacle has turned attention away from the shah, and is instead convincing most of the world that torture and criminality — rather than constitutional legality and human rights — are the rule today in Iran, almost a year after the shah's departure.

Daniel Yergin is co-author of "Energy Future: Report of the Energy Project at the Harvard Business School," and of "Shattered Peace: The Origins of the Cold War." He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

France, Go Home?

By Peter Hastings

SYDNEY — New Caledonia, cigar-shaped and rugged, and its more luxuriant offshore islands, reminded its discoverer, Captain Cook, of parts of Scotland (which the Romans knew as Caledonia). Its capital, Noumea, is a Southwest Pacific tourist haunt, slightly off the beaten track. Its somewhat oppressive air of French provincialism is relieved by pleasant scenery and some splendid restaurants. It is the very heart of the French Pacific — and the center of fast-brewing trouble.

New Caledonia, about 750 miles east of Australia, is highly polyglot. There are 55,000 mainly village-dwelling indigenous Melanesians who call themselves Kanaks, a pidgin word that spread to Melanesia from Australia's cane fields in the 19th century but originated in Hawaii. There are 50,000 Europeans — mainly French, about one-third of whom work in, or on behalf of, the French administration or for the nickel industry. (New Caledonia is the world's second-largest producer of the highly strategic mineral; nickel is a lucrative source of employment and income.)

The other inhabitants are mostly second- and third-generation Frenchmen who farm or run tropical cattle ranches. Most have never seen France and may not particularly want to but nevertheless claim it passionately as home. Politically they do not look much beyond local autonomy for New Caledonia within the French Union.

In addition, there are about 10,000 Wallis Islanders (Polynesians), 7,000 Tahitians, 5,000 Indonesians and 2,000 Vietnamese — the Indonesians and Vietnamese arrived before World War II, — as well as handfuls of migrants from such farflung parts of the French empire as Pondicherry, India, Algiers and Madagascar. They work mostly in low-paid urban jobs, and the Melanesians cordially dislike them.

The history of French occupation is one of early repression, bloody colonial mini-wars and economic exploitation. In Paris, there is now new awareness of Kanak grievances — as in the neighboring New Hebrides, these center primarily on compulsory loss of land — and the dangers to French interests of awakening Melanesian nationalism from Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, to Suva, Fiji.

The Melanesian message put at the United Nations by Kanak nationalists is persuasive and simple: "The Kanak people are the only legitimate people of New Caledonia, the legitimate owners of New Caledonia, of all Kanak lands and natural resources." The message is increasingly persuasive and is basically anti-French sentiment, a provocation for which is the continued French nuclear testing in Mururora, an atoll in eastern French Polynesia, and it is not restricted to New Caledonia. France faces future problems with minority independence movements in nearly all of its Pacific possessions.

Last month, French-speaking political parties in the New Hebrides, which is jointly administered by Britain and France, suffered a convincing defeat at the hands of the English-speaking Vanuaaku Party, which will now clearly lead the islands to independence next year. Therefore, a Vanuaaku victory statement that an independent New Hebrides would allow the Kanak Liberation Movement to set up a government-in-exile in Port Vila has produced some fairly hysterical French over-reaction both in New Caledonia and the New Hebrides.

New Caledonia is a French overseas territory with its own assembly and administration, which have a fair degree of local autonomy. In the 1977 elections, an amalgam of primarily Europeans' political parties predictably won but the predominantly Melanesian pro-independence parties got 18 percent of the total vote.

In this year's elections following the coalition's collapse, another Europeans' coalition again won power, but pro-independence parties won 35 percent of the vote. In Melanesian electorates, they won more than 60 percent of the vote.

The French, therefore, are finding it hard to maintain the status quo. Over the next 10 years, Paris will spend $160 million annually in development plans, including a Kanak land resettlement program involving cattle breeding, coffee, orchards, forestry and fisheries.

Giscard Visit

In July, President Valery Giscard d'Estaing visited all French Pacific possessions other than the New Hebrides condominium. In Noumea, he criticized European refusal to face the problems of Melanesian unrest and promised that France would stay, but only, he added, if wanted. While eloquent, his statement may be too late in helping avoid the slowly building Rhodesian-style confrontation between indigenous Melanesian and third-generation white settlers.

If confrontation comes, it will present Australia, in particular, with difficult choices between its friendship with France and the exigent demands of its equally important, tiny and economically dependent neighbors, all of whom will back New Caledonia. Moreover, if France goes, who pays the aid bill?

Peter Hastings, associate editor of The Sydney Morning Herald, in Australia, wrote this article for The New York Times.

Letters

Telling Them Off

A "well done" to the IHT for its editorial "World Responsibility" (IHT, Nov. 14). While the rest of the world is holding its breath over the Iranian situation, and worrying how much it is going to cost them, you told them off. I hope they choke on your words.

PETER B. MARTIN.

Montcuq, France.

Cynical

Although it might be cynical to say, the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran provides a casus belli which, after exhaustion of the few pacific options, would eventually justify U.S. intervention with control of the oil fields and consequently help resolve world oil problems (including those of Eastern Europe, thus minimizing the risks of Soviet involvement).

Of course, such action would require a president (and "leader" of the free world) other than Mr. Carter.

Also, the article "Re-Stabilizing Iran" by William Safire (IHT, Nov. 16) has alone been worth my six-months subscription to the IHT.

J. ESCIVA.

Paris.

Semantics

As an international publication in the English language, you have a particular responsibility to maintain correct usage, especially in your cultural pages.

The reviewer Alan Blyth (IHT, Nov. 10-11) writes: " . . . Henry James' ambivalent story 'The Turn of The Screw' . . ."

James' story is not in the least ambivalent. It is, however, highly *ambiguous* which is presumably what Blyth meant.

It is a pity that this error should be perpetrated upon the most semantically refined of U.S. writers.

LIAM McAULEY.

Amsterdam.

On SALT-2 Forgotten Europeans

By W.F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — An enterpri American of European background and cosmopolitan exp ence has been alarmed for sev months at the suggestion that Eu peans are united in desiring the c summation of SALT-2. Because spends months of every year in rope and knows the strategic, in lectual and political aristocracy, recently went there expressly for purpose of generating a few let from thoughtful men and women help counteract in the Senate impact of our vast internatio diplomatic enterprise.

The whole of our foreign serv has apparently been turned into evangelical movement designed persuade Europeans to use their fluence on the Senate and on U public opinion to push SALT. O ambassadors have become on night specialists in SALT; and th have been expected to conduct se inars and deliver speeches as imp sioned as anything Daniel Webst ever said to the devil. And inde the confluence of pressure from th United States and the Soviet Unio has been greatly effective. The of cial position of official Europe Go on SALT.

There are those who believe if Mrs. Margaret Thatcher Valery Giscard d'Estaing and He mut Schmidt were given polygra tests, they would reveal deep m givings about SALT. But Comm Cause and Ralph Nader have yet institutionalized lie-detecto tests for our leaders, so we mu to surmise.

Otto von Habsburg, who wou today be the emperor of Austri Hungary if the other side had w World War I, is a brilliant schol and statesman and member of European Parliament, who hav ten to Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R of the Foreign Relations Comm tee, "I hope that you will not co sider it presumptuous if I inf you that, as far as I can find there is a very sizable body of ion here in Europe, which ha misgivings over SALT-2 and th that its ratification would have detrimental effects on the sec of the free world."

Former Prime Minister Anto Pinay of France, the surviving el statesman of the postwar age, wr that ratification would be a "ca trophe for the Western worl while Air Vice Marshal S.W Menaul, in a letter to Sen. Hen Jackson, D-Wash., and other inf ential members of the Senate co mittee, is very specific:

"No one," he writes, "not ev the [Carter] administratio disputes that the 308 SS-18 he missiles, each armed with MIRVed warheads could, in surprise attack, destroy the whole the U.S. Minuteman force and s have enough left to mount a dev tating second strike against t United States." Understandably, is concerned for Europe. "In any ture arms control negotiations t voice of Europe must be heard. T SALT-2 treaty in its present fo favors the Soviet Union and will c courage it to demand more conce sions in any future arms control n gotiations."

And Winston S. Churchill [grand son], himself a Member of Parli ment, has reminded us that "the S viets have built a tank army times greater than Hitler's." And get this — "In the space of the p 18 months alone, the Soviet Un has deployed against Britain a the other nations of Western E rope a force of more than 100 SS mobile IRBMs with a combined d structive potential equal to 10,0 Hiroshima bombs. In addition, equal number of Backfire bomb strike-bombers armed with missi with a range greater than 600 kilo eters and with a destructive pot tial at least as great have been t geted against Western Europe.

"These grave developments rep sent a clear and defiant breach the Soviet Union of the spirit of 'd tente' and the Helsinki agreeme Public statements have been ma to the effect that there is nothing the treaty to prevent weapons-m ernization or the transfer of tec nology between allies. What has been mentioned is the sale of a ne generation of strategic launch ve cles. It is precisely this that Brit so urgently requires and, unl firm undertakings have been o tained from the U.S. administrati — at least equal in standing to articles of the SALT treaty itself the SALT agreement, as it stan cannot fairly be described as bei in the interests of the British pe ple."

There is a great deal more. a one wishes that students of the Fi landization of Europe, which h been long since predicted, wou pause to ask themselves the qu tion: If indeed Finlandization is its way, are we not hearing from heads of state of Europe exactly kind of thing one would hear fr the head of state of Finland? A for the same reason?

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Spain

Bringing the Laws Into Line With the New Constitution

Return to Older Realities After 3 Years of Change

By August Miller

MADRID (IHT) — After three years of change, Spaniards back down to earth this year, discover the world they left behind and to learn anew that heroic gestures mean little without hard

early reminder of everyday ems to be dealt with was the tide which caught fishermen authorities alike by surprise the northern coast when the was only a week old. The supertanker Andros Patria en wrecked by fire and explo- on New Year's Eve off the western coast and weathermen pefully predicted that the oil ould drift out to sea. But the closed in the next weekend sludge rolled ashore under of fog and rain piling up 25 meters thick on some beaches ngo. The black tide affected ages along 100 kilometers of ne.

as not long before Spaniards have more mess to clean up: lossal inundation of posters aflets from two elections in a the parliamentary election was to legitimize Adolfo as the first premier of the onstitutional monarchy, and ng awaited municipal elec-

Propaganda

people were subjected to an nual propaganda barrage, by jingles and slogans to "put ote to work" for the Commu- "use your new vote with the (Spanish Labor Party, a organization) and "put in your hands" like National leader Blas Pinar hoped to ore soberly, the Spanish So- Workers Party (PSOE), con- of its role as the chief opposi- group in parliament, ad- ed, "your vote is our th."

ocratic Coalition, in a cam- evidently designed to peel off grantled right wing of Mr. Center Democratic Union, on citizens to give their votes her Interior Minister Manuel Iribarne, former Foreign r Jose Maria Areilza and "because things are off cen- Mr. Suarez' party, meanwhile, hat at first appeared to be an of confidence but later not to be so, campaigned on ogan, "promised and ful-

ending of the general eleo- ampaign was anticlimactic. e final night the premier a nationwide television au- that the Socialists were out ge the economic system and y should not get the votes of who believe in a free market y.

alist leader Felipe Gonzalez d and delivered an almost stic speech, arguing that the European brand of socialism is not all that bad. He lost of course.

The heavy dose of campaign activities which had been administered to the voter in the first election innoculated him for the second one. Well before voting day, it seemed that most people had made up their minds. And, after nearly 40 years of conservative mayors appointed from Madrid, it was no surprise that the opposite — that is, leftist, regionally oriented candidates — should have won out.

Elections over, the country turned to other concerns. The principal one was, and to a great extent still is, public order and how to deal with the sudden upsurge of juvenile delinquency and common crime. Phone booths are often unserviceable because of robberies, many pharmacies have iron grills at the door, half-stripped cars and motorcycles litter many well-transited streets. Burglaries and purse-snatching all are proof that the streets were no longer as safe as they used to be.

If any statistical proof were needed, citizens only had to refer to a speech made several months earlier by Mr. Fraga. He said that crime had increased by 12 percent between 1974, the year before Franco died, and last year. He also pointed out that the number of holdups during the first seven months of 1978 was more than 1,000 percent higher than in the first four years of the 1970s. Between January and July, Mr. Fraga continued, bank robberies went up by 178 percent, stickups of jewelry shops by 160 percent and robberies of stores selling firearms 200 percent. According to Mr. Fraga, the state prosecutor's office considered that the level of holdups had reached "alarming proportions."

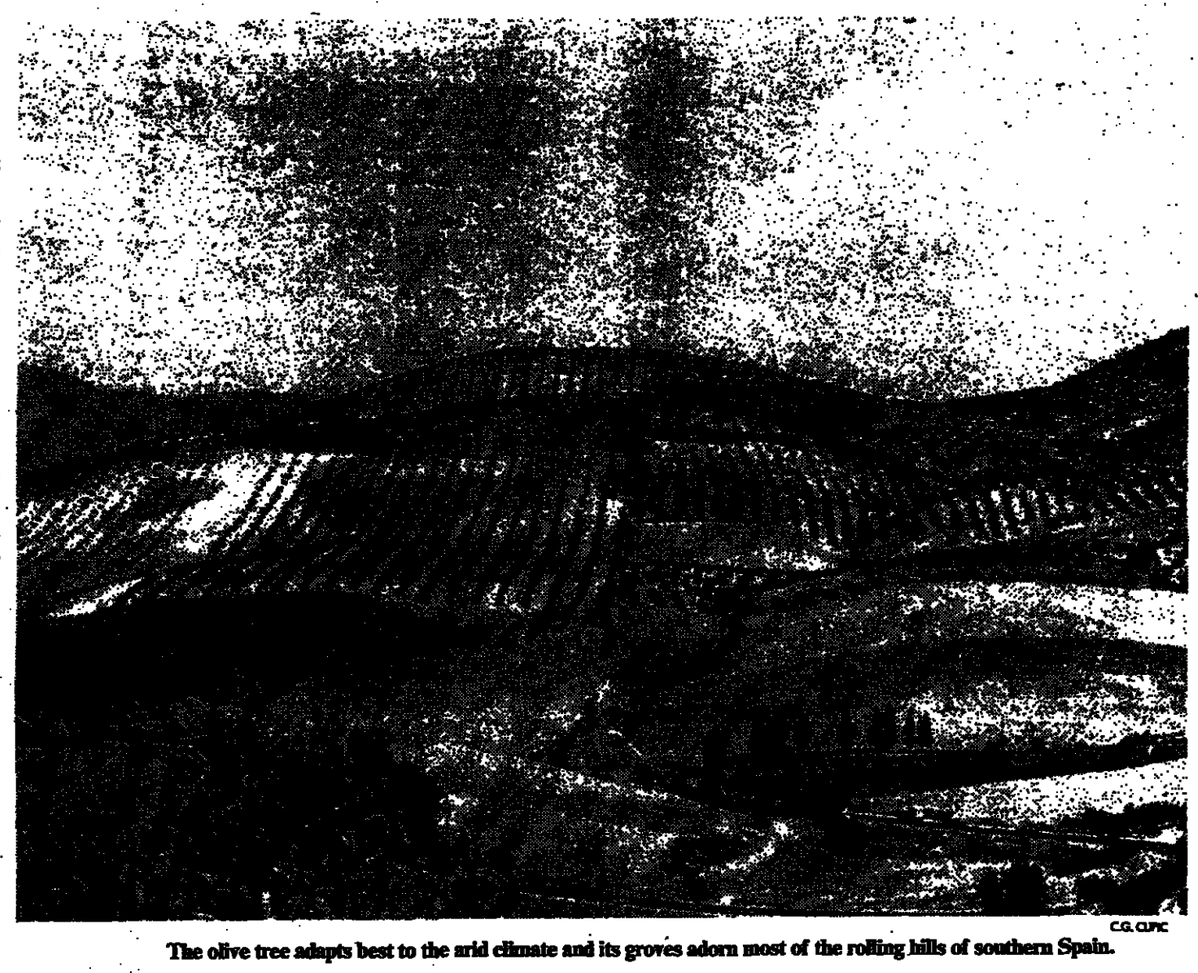
Authorities reacted to the crime problem with a number of measures. Additional police stations were established. The number of cities patrolled by prowl cars rose from 29 in 1977 to 59 by the beginning of this year. More policemen were hired.

Under Control

Crime still continues at a disturbing rate but it is apparently under control now. Rising unemployment is most often blamed for the increase of petty crime.

Such crimes however take a back seat to another persistent Spanish problem which seemed more acute this year than before — terrorism.

Millionaire bullfighter Manuel Benitez — El Corbodes to his fans — made the beach scene too. He chose the popular east coast resort of Benidorm for his comeback fight after several years of retirement. His unorthodox fighting style won cheers as usual, but failed to arouse any enthusiasm among the bullfight critics. El Cordobes did not care. He just kept filling the rings.



C.G. CUPIC

The olive tree adapts best to the arid climate and its groves adorn most of the rolling hills of southern Spain.

Madrid Opts Decisively for the West

By Harry Debelius

MADRID (IHT) — "If you want to put missiles on your doorstep, don't expect the Soviet Union to remain indifferent."

That was the warning Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko issued at a formal dinner in his honor here last month during the historic first visit to Spain by a member of the Politburo.

The Soviet diplomatic leader made the remark in connection with U.S. proposals to replace some older nuclear missiles in NATO countries with new medium-range missiles. His words were obviously aimed not only at members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization but at Spain, a potential member.

Mr. Gromyko's theme during the visit was the Soviet desire for Spain to stay out of Western Europe — out of the European Economic Community and especially out of NATO.

Geography, Culture

He did not accomplish much in that regard. Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja told him at the same banquet in Madrid's Santa Cruz Palace, "Spain. . .considers itself part of the Western world. . Spain is now in the process of negotiating membership in the European Community, and is determined to integrate itself fully into a world to which it belongs by reason of its geography, its history, its culture and its way of life. We do not want this choice to be regarded in any way as being antagonistic to any country or group of countries.

"We defend the need for all states to abstain from intervening, directly or indirectly, in the domestic or foreign affairs of others."

Mr. Oreja put the visitor from the Kremlin on notice, too, that Spain does not intend to yield to pressure from the U.S.S.R. to soft-pedal the human rights issue at the European Security Conference in Madrid in the Fall of 1980, regardless of whether it makes the Kremlin leaders as uncomfortable as it did when human rights were stressed at the two previous European Security Conferences.

"We are convinced," the Spanish diplomat told his Soviet counterpart, "that the basis of public order and social peace lies in respect for the dignity of the individual and his inalienable and inviolable rights, and that this postulate, which governs coexistence among Spaniards, should be respected universally since there can be no real reduction of tension without fully guaranteeing respect for the rights and freedoms of men, the foundation for and ultimate objective of peace."

Undaunted by Spain's confessed determination to stick with Europe, Mr. Gromyko made one last try before his three-day visit was over. He reiterated the negatively phrased threat he and other Soviet diplomats have been chorusing in Europe in an effort to brow-beat European governments into banning the emplacement of nuclear missiles on their territory: that the U.S.S.R. would promise not to attack nations that agree to refrain from producing nuclear arms and from allowing them to be stationed on their soil.

Spain's decision on NATO membership is drawing close enough to worry Moscow, but it is still a long way off. The Center Democratic Union government, headed by Premier Adolfo Suarez, has pronounced itself in favor of NATO, but it has also said that the question will be debated in parliament before any decision is made. Furthermore, the parliamentary debate is unlikely to take place before the 1980 European Security Conference.

Spain's European vocation is accentuated by the pendulum swing away from the long decades of ostracism this country suffered under Franco's iron rule.

It is a fact that Spain has always tended to look primarily to Europe for cultural interchange, without belittling its considerable and unique cultural heritage from the Arab world and its historic and cultural ties with the Americas.

Report on the Progress Of Democratic Charter

By Tom Burns

MADRID (IHT) — In an office in one of the buildings on the outskirts of Madrid that together make up the Moncloa Palace, the premier's residence and the Cabinet office, there is a wooden board on the wall crossed by horizontal bands of varying colors and various lengths that looks much like a progress report chart of any holding company.

In fact the board depicts the state of constitutional play in democratic Spain; it shows at a glance the progress of the new fundamental laws of the kingdom through the various stages they must pass from their initial drafting to their approval by the *Gortes Generales* (the Congress and the Senate) and their appearance in the official state bulletin.

Basically it is a task of putting legal flesh onto the constitutional skeleton. In a referendum, held Dec. 6 1978, Spaniards endorsed a new constitution that replaced the authoritarian structures of Franco's regime with a parliamentary monarchy. A year later the problem is to translate the principles enshrined in the constitution's 169 articles into laws. Although not as dramatic as the framing of the constitution itself, the time-consuming and complex business of making the high-sounding phrases of the 1978 bill of rights and duties actually work in practice is crucial to the future democratic development of Spain.

Guidelines

The *eminence grise* behind the delicate project is a youthful looking 39-year-old lawyer named Juan Antonio Ortega y Diaz-Ambrona who has already held high office as undersecretary in the Ministry of Justice. In his present post as secretary of state for constitutional development, it is his job to draw up the initial drafts of the laws, pass them on to the relevant ministries, reexamine them before they come to the cabinet and then monitor their progress through parliament.

He sees the major guidelines of what he terms "bringing the laws into line with the constitution," as twofold: On a political level the secretariat of constitutional development must ensure the widest possible all-party backing for the new laws; on a legal level, the office must be abreast with the society that the laws reflect, to ensure that they are accepted and observed by all.

Framing a constitution, especially in the last century, was a fairly regular event in Spain. Making it last was quite another matter. Since 1812 there have been seven constitutions, not counting the so-called "organic laws" that formed the legal framework of the Franco years. Throughout, the constitutions reflected the changing fortunes of centralists and federalists, conservatives and liberals, monarchists and republicans. The politicians who framed the republican constitution of 1931 committed the same mistake of earlier generations and approved a controversial one-party political document that proclaimed Spain to be a "Democratic Republic of Workers." As most of its predecessors, the new legal framework was shortlived and by the end of the Spanish Civil War in 1939, Spain was ruled by general Franco's National Movement.

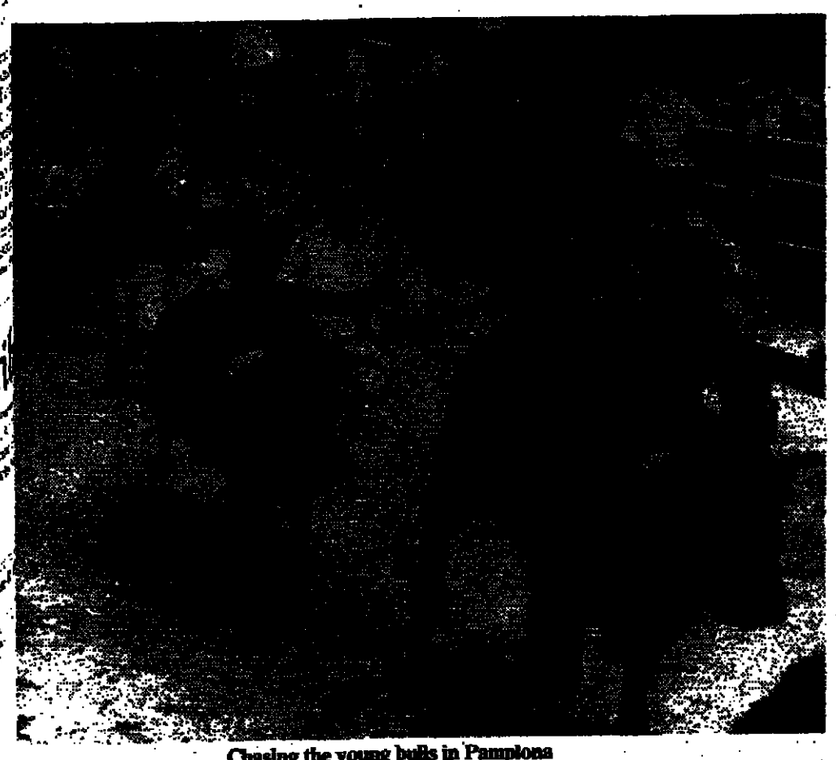
The 1978 constitution showed that Spain had learnt from experience. The Bill of Rights was the result of able horse-trading between the ruling Center Democratic Union (UCD) party and other parliamentary groups in what came to be known as "consensus politics." Consequently in parliament only a member of the extreme right and a member of the Basque revolutionary left voted against the constitution, while the UCD, the socialists, who form the main opposition party, and the small Communist group were enthusiastically in favor. That it was the "constitution of all Spaniards," as Congress and Senate proclaimed, was illustrated by the fact that 79 percent of the electorate turned up to vote in the constitutional referendum, of which only 7 percent voted against it.

The overwhelming support that the constitution received augurs well, on the face of it, for the charter's future as a stable and viable legal framework. But leaving nothing to chance, the UCD government is anxious that in the phase of constitutional development, the dynamism of consensus politics be maintained, particularly where fundamental laws are concerned such as those dealing with the reform of areas of the administration, the overhaul of civil and penal codes or the setting up of constitutional bodies.

In theory the ruling centrist party, which just falls short of an absolute majority, can win any vote without great difficulty by calling on the support of Catalan and Basque nationalists and on a small right-wing party called the Democratic Coalition. But in practise it is important to have the backing of the large socialist parliamentary party and to legislate on crucial issues under the consensus umbrella.

At the secretariat of constitutional development, Mr. Ortega y Diaz-Ambrona and his advisors therefore work on formulas, in the initial drafting stage, that will be acceptable to a wide spectrum of the parliamentary parties. When the laws come before parliamentary committee, the office monitors the reactions of the different political groups and advises the government on possible backroom pacts based on timely amendments.

"We are trying to do in one year what Federal Germany and Italy took up to five years to do after World War II," Mr. Ortega y Diaz-Ambrona said.



Chasing the young bulls in Pamplona

Pamplona Thrives on Agonizing Gores

By Robert Trout

PAMPLONA (IHT) — When Ernest Hemingway made himself famous more than half a century ago with his novel, "The Sun Also Rises," or "Fiesta," as it was called in Europe, he set in motion an annual pilgrimage of young Americans to the book's principal setting — the town of Pamplona in northern Spain, the capital of the old kingdom of Navarre and the home of the celebrated fiesta of San Fermin.

The July invasion from the New World could be described as a thin stream during Hemingway's lifetime compared with the flood it has become today. So many paying customers clamor for tickets to the daily spectacle that, 11 years ago, an extra tier of seats was set on top of the ring like an unwelcome crown, spoiling the symmetry but cheering the hearts of the promoters, Pamplona's old folks' home. Fun-seeking visitors swarm into the city in the foothills of the Pyrenees from France, England and Italy, but it is the Americans — perhaps because they do not blend as readily into the Iberian background — who catch the eye in every sidewalk cafe.

Carnival

Most come for the carnival spirit, the out-of-school, away-from-work feeling of freedom symbolized by the unrestrained dancing in Pamplona streets, as well as for the daily bullfights — the animals that have run in the morning are put to death in the afternoon. The matadors almost always display high courage, often polished skill, and occasionally motion so controlled by grace that it is elevated to the realm of evanescent art.

Then there are the young men. They have heard about the daily *encierro*, the morning running of the bulls through the streets from their overnight corral to the bullring. The young men lose no time in joining the crowd of human runners — by tradition all male — often forgetting that the encierro is more than a happy foot-race. A resulting horn wound can cause amazement, even resentment that an animal would attack without provocation.

Veterans

There is a small band of veteran runners who return to Pamplona as regularly as the swallows that dash and swoop above the ring in the early morning. The dean of these is Matt Carney, a Paris-based American who has been running before the bulls for a quarter of a century, long past the age at which the Pamplona natives retire to the role of spectator.

Yet, despite Carney's knowledge and technique, a bull slammed four and a half inches of horn into his thigh two years ago. It was his first serious injury. And this year, his 28-year-old son, Allen, himself now a veteran, received an agonizing horn thrust in the groin.

When Art Buchwald visited the fiesta years ago, arrayed in more traditional dress than most natives, he cut an impressive figure: his white shirt, trousers, and shoes were set off by red accessories: beret, neckerchief, sash, and laces.

Determined to risk all for his readers, Buchwald let it be known that he would run on the following morning. Some old San Fermin hands, worried that he might not fully understand what he was letting himself in for, rallied to administer a quick course of instructions.

"Don't tell me," Buchwald protested. "If I know about it, I might not run."

He emerged without a bruise.

The deep pink blotches on the shirt fronts of numerous Americans may startle the inexperienced visitor to the fiesta — until they realize that the reddish hues have nothing to do with wounds. They are the distinguishing marks of neophytes learning to drink wine from a bota, a leather wine bag.

Encouraged by the sight of Spaniards who can let a red stream flow into the mouth from a bota held overhead with one hand, the beginner clutches the wine bag with both hands and is dismayed to find most of the liquid on, not in, him.

Hotel laundry bills would be alarmingly high if the American visitors lived in hotels, but most are booked months in advance. Many find rooms in private apartments. Others camp in fields, or try to sleep in outdoor cafe chairs, on park lawns, even on the sidewalk.

For a dozen years I slept in a succession of rooms in private homes before attaining the status of a hotel guest. Once, a group of us rented a small school for deaf and dumb children who had been liberated from their studies for the festive days. And for three successive years, I lived in the back of a ladies' hairdressing establishment operated by the ladies of the family. Entering and leaving meant running the gauntlet of inspection by wet-haired females, sitting stoically under their dryers.

In 1978, Basque politics suddenly overwhelmed the everybody-welcome party that Mary Hemingway once called "the last innocent fiesta on earth." After the second day's bullfight, innocence abruptly vanished in a nightmare of street barricades, tear gas, flung stones, and bullets. The fiesta had to be cancelled, and Americans, who generally travel the longest distances to the party, joined other foreigners in the rush to leave Pamplona.

This July, all were on best behavior, however, so much so that some of the spontaneity of the past was missing. Understandably, the fiesta of San Fermin, that martyred saint of the third century in whose name so many generations have committed so much revelry, will need time to recover from the battering of 1978. But the signs are that the Americans will be on hand in future years to help with its "convalescence."

U.S.-Spanish Ties Based on 26 Years of Military Cooperation

U.S. Navy

Fourth U.S. H-bomb that fell over Palomares in 1966 was recovered after a 3-month search.

By Harry Debelius

MADRID (IHT) — When the Marines stormed ashore at Palomares last month in the biggest joint exercises ever carried out by the armed forces of Spain and the United States, it was a reminder that relations between the two countries are bomb-proof — even H-bomb-proof.

The history of the relations between Spain and the United States in the past quarter of a century is basically a history of the bases used by American forces in Spain and of cooperation between military men of both nations.

That is not to say that there have not been significant commercial and cultural exchanges. The United States, for instance, is Spain's best trading partner. No other single nation has such intense trade with Spain. Only the nine nations of the European Economic Community combined top the figures of Spanish-U.S. commerce.

From 1971 to the present, Spain has exported an average of $854 million worth of goods a year to the United States, while the United States shipped $1.6 billion worth of exports annually to Spain, though the balance of trade was heavily in favor of the United States. Spain benefited in other sectors, such as in foreign investment, where the United States tops the list almost every year.

That commercial relationship would not have been possible if the United States had not broken the Western diplomatic blockade of the Franco regime in 1953 by negotiating an agreement to build three air bases for the nuclear-armed bombers of the Strategic Air Command, a large navy base, designed for use by submarines and aircraft, and a number of auxiliary installations all over Spain.

The benefits were measurable not merely in terms of the jobs the huge construction program created nor the money spent on the bases and associated programs.

The really important benefit for Spain was recognition by the leading power of the West, recognition which made it easier for Spain to come out of its shell after many years of isolation and which indirectly triggered the economic development that was eventually to bring Spain up to 10th place on the worldwide list of industrial output.

The latest joint maneuvers, codenamed Crisex-79, lasted 10 days and involved 15,000 members of the armed forces of both countries. Significantly, they took place in exactly the same place where 14 years earlier, several unexploded nuclear weapons put relations between the two countries to their severest test.

In January, 1966, a B-52 SAC bomber and an aerial tanker collided in midair high in the sky during a routine refueling operation off the southeastern Spanish coast. Amid the wreckage falling from the sky were four hydrogen bombs. Fail-safe mechanisms prevented the nuclear charges from exploding, but there were fears of radioactive contamination, and, worse yet, one of the H-bombs was missing. No one, not even arms experts, could be sure there was no danger until it was found. It was important, too, to find it in order to keep the Soviet navy from doing so.

It was the first known accident involving nuclear weapons on foreign soil. It could easily have influenced Spanish authorities to drastically limit the American presence in Spain in order to placate Spanish public opinion and convince tourists that there was no danger.

Fortunately for both countries, the U.S. Ambassador to Spain at the time was liberal Democrat, Angier Biddle Duke, a friend of the Kennedys.

He and his attractive wife, Robin, had the influence it took to impress the important people in Spain, and Mr. Duke had the common touch as well, endearing himself to Spaniards by doing away with protocol and appearing unannounced in unexpected places for a drink and a chat.

He always had his door open to the cautious critics of the Franco regime who sought American support in their struggle for freedom. It was primarily due to Ambassador Duke's talent, hard work and diplomacy that the case of the missing H-bomb did not turn into a fiasco in American-Spanish relations, which could have spread as well to other American allies.

After the last of the H-bombs was recovered safely from the Mediterranean off the coast at Palomares and was displayed to newsmen from around the world on Good Friday, 1966, the cooperation between Spain and the United States continued as before. The only military consquence of any importance was the banning by Spain of all nuclear overflights in the future — meaning that the bomb-laden SAC jets could no longer take off and land at the bases specifically built for that purpose a decade earlier.

That restriction sounded more serious than it really was. By that time, the SAC defense role had already begun to change, with missiles beginning to be substituted for the constant manned-bomber patrols around the world. The United States retained its Spain-based nuclear strike capacity, since the strategic emphasis shifted from the airfields to missile-carrying submarines, for which the naval base at Rota in southwestern Spain was designed.

That arrangement endured years more, until last July, when sleek modern underwater craft capable of cruising submerged months at a time, armed with destructive power greater than any which has ever been employed in war, left Rota for the last time.

That pull-out was foreseen in an agreement in the latest version of the document regulating the American military presence in Spain after successive renewals as a treaty the agreement was raised to the level of a treaty in 1976, three years after Franco died. That Treaty of Cooperation and Friendship, which continues to be primarily a military pact, despite its euphemistic name, will remain in effect until 1981.

There have been other moments of stress in the relationship, but none has been critical. In the early 1970s, there were justified complaints from Spanish naval officers that some of the material delivered to them was defective, and there were complaints from Spanish air force officers about long delays in delivery of aircraft.

At the time of Franco's death there were criticisms from some political leaders about moral and economic support the United States had given to the Franco regime, accusations that "the American connection" had prolonged the soldier's rule.

Yet relations continue to be good, not only on a military level but on a diplomatic one as well. Nevertheless, the military aspect of the relationship continues to attract more attention than other aspects, and there are new sources of tension. The most recent of these is the reduction in the number of civilian employees at Torrejon, the base near Madrid, and at Rota, as a result of U.S. Defense Department economy measures.

Both Spanish and American authorities seem anxious to minimize that tension, but the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation must be renewed. If Spain joins the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance in 1981, which seems likely, American forces will probably continue to use Spanish bases, but as allied troops, rather than under the terms of a treaty.

The United States retained its Spain-based nuclear strike capacity, since the strategic emphasis shifted from the airfields to missile-carrying submarines, for which the naval base at Rota in southwestern Spain was designed.

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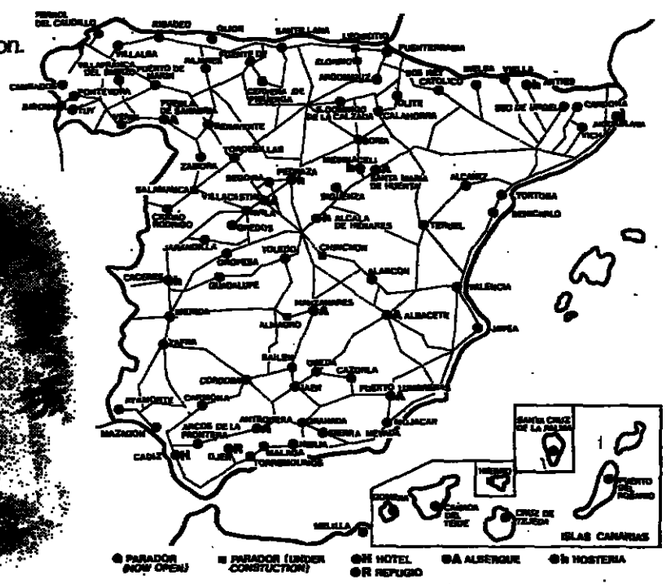

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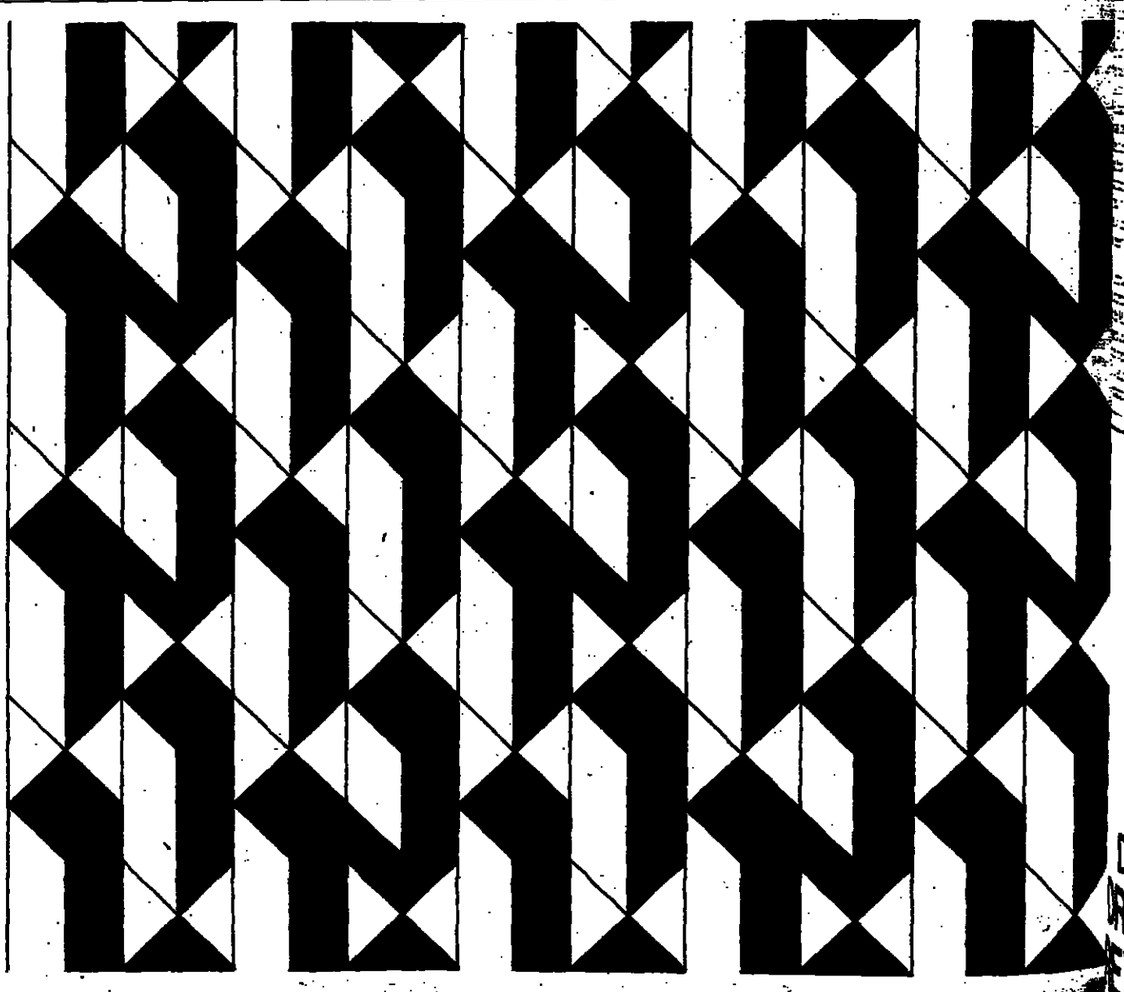

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Political Wind From the Sahara Desert Is Changing Direction

By Harry Debelius

[ADRID (IHT) —A sketch by the prominent Spanish car- ist, Peridis, published in the in- endent Madrid daily El Pais, red Premier Adolfo Suarez as a hervane in the form of an erican Indian and flanked by Hassan II of Morocco and ident Chadli Benjedid of Alger-

Ve haven't changed," said Pre- Suarez in the sketch. "It has our traditional policy with re- to the Sahara to be a weather- What has changed is the di- on from which the wind is ing."

nited in May, just after Mr. ez's first meeting with the Pol- (Saharan Liberation Front) following Spain's rapproche- with Algeria, the cartoon was ing commentary on Madrid's ing North African policy. Since the wind has changed again the Indian weathervane has g away from "unofficial" con- with the Polisario and back rd warmer relations with cco.

Swing to Hassan

is probably no coincidence, as artoonist implied, that Spain's es of attitude have something with the United States. The swing toward Morocco coin- with President Carter's con- sial decision to resume arms ents to King Hassan in his o gain control of the Western a.

e official line from the foreign try here is that Spain has noth- do with the Sahara, that its nsibility ended when it pulled what was then a colonial ter- in early 1976, in accord with artite agreement among Spain, cco and Mauritania, negotiat- late 1975. This agreement over administrative control rocco and Mauritania.

ertheless, many Spaniards any of the people of the Saha- that the hasty turnover — ated when Franco was on his ed and when his government at it could not risk a conflict — did not satisfactorily ac- pain of its responsibility as a nizing power.

Franco's Promise

co himself had promised the ns that a referendum would d on their future, and his e is viewed as Spain's one e justification for any renun- of the three-party Madrid The pact calls for respecting shes of the Saharan people, ng Hassan has made no ef- call a referendum. On the and, the king has made sev- ot very convincing efforts, e help of bribed or intimidat- aran nobles, to demonstrate nce by the desert tribes of

issue is complicated by economic, strategic and po- interests in the Maghreb — Tunisia, Algeria and Moroc- nd by pressure from its pow- lly, the U.S., to align its poli- ith those emanating from Washington. The world's largest phosphate mines, at Bou Craa in the war-scarred desert, are jointly owned by Spain and Morocco, although production has been seriously hindered by the desert war. The mines reportedly represent only a fraction of the mineral wealth of what was previously considered a barren wasteland, but it cannot be exploited until there is a political solution to the conflict.

Spain's fishermen have traditionally worked coastal waters claimed by both Morocco and the Saharan nationalists, and the fishermen risk fines, impoundment of their vessels, or even death if they are caught in a war zone by trigger-happy bands of either side.

Spain's Coziness

Spain buys natural gas and oil from Algeria and Libya, the countries backing the Polisario, and this arrangement makes Spain's present coziness with Morocco an annoyance to the African coastal nations farther east.

Algerian leaders have long dreamed of controlling a route to the Atlantic for the shipment of iron ore from the vast mines at Tindouf, near the point where the borders of the Western Sahara, Algeria, Morocco and Mauritania all meet.

The Algerians thus seek indirect control, via the Polisario, over the same territories Morocco has claimed as "southern provinces." Until last spring, Algeria exerted pressure on Spain to limit its support for Morocco by sponsoring the separatist Movement for the Independence and Self-Determination of the Canary Islands.

Relations Lukewarm

If Spain's relations with both her nearest North African neighbors, Algeria and Morocco, are only lukewarm at the moment, it is due to both inconsistency in foreign policy and enmity between the two principal Maghreb nations.

Elsewhere in Africa, Spain has fared better. A long-awaited coup last August toppled "lifetime president" Francisco Macias from power after 11 years of despotic rule in the former Spanish colony of Equatorial Guinea.

The new strongman, Col. Teodoro Obyang Nguema, Macias's nephew and once his trusted aide, had his predecessor tried and shot. The colonel is no democrat, but he is delighted to get all the Spanish technical, economic and military aid that he can — with the conseqent increase of Spanish influence in what was one of black Africa's richest and most culturally advanced countries.

"We haven't changed. It has been our traditional policy with regard to the Sahara to be a weathervane."

Decolonization

Conscientious efforts on the part of Spanish diplomats, with an assist from King Juan Carlos through official trips, have borne fruit in terms of favorable relations with a number of other African nations, particularly along the Atlantic coast. These moves have at the same time served to squelch Algerian and Libyan clamor for the "decolonization" of Spain's Canary Islands.

The Islands are not viewed as a colony here but as a part of Iberia through a shared racial and cultural heritage.

Commercial, cultural and fisheries agreements have been worked out with Mauritania, Senegal, Gabon, the Ivory Coast and Liberia, although there have been complications, particularly in the latter country.

Finally, there is one more hot spot in Spain's African relations — the historic Spanish enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla on Morocco's Mediterranean coast. These have been claimed repeatedly by King Hassan. The Spanish constitution, as well as domestic military pressures to hold onto the two African outposts, make giving them up appear unthinkable. Tomorrow, however, everything might look different.

That seems to be the philosophy inspiring many Spanish businessmen in North Africa to withdraw their capital and to hedge their bets with new investments on the home side of the Straits of Gibraltar.

Ancient Heritage

Amity With Arab World

MADRID (IHT) — Because of its geographical proximity to the Arab world and the persistent cultural influence of the long Moorish domination of Spain, this country has long maintained cordial and traditional links with the Arab nations.

The growing dependence of all Western countries on the Arabs since the energy crisis has reinforced that official Spanish attitude of friendliness toward the Arab world.

Spain's continued refusal to recognize Israel — even when confronted with pressures such as the recent threat by Jewish travel agents in the United States to boycott the Spanish tourist industry — is an example of the strength of Madrid's pro-Arab policy.

Another example was the much-photographed embrace between Premier Adolfo Suarez and the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat, during the Palestinian's recent visit to this capital. Franco would not have invited him, but Spain's democratically elected head of government did. That embrace suggested that Spanish recognition of Israel is as far off as ever.

The Spain of Franco, which had been aided by Hitler and Mussolini during its Civil War, found itself frozen out by the World War II victors when the fighting was done, even though Spain did not fight in that war.

Spain was not even consulted about the creation of the state of Israel. The circumstances obviously favored stronger Arab ties for Spain.

Good Terms

From a practical point of view, being on good terms with the Arab nations is helpful for a country like Spain, which has extremely limited energy resources. Spain's good will in the Middle East proved useful to its major ally, the United States, too, at the time of the Six-Day War and afterward, when Spanish diplomats were called upon by Washington to look after U.S. interests in Cairo until broken diplomatic relations could be resumed.

Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja explained this country's current position regarding the Middle East to the General Assembly of the United Nations last September:

"The security of Europe is closely linked to security in the Mediterranean and in the Arab world. Spain, which is attached to those countries for historic, cultural and geographical reasons, feels that the Europe-Arab dialogue should continue and become more profound in order to bring about a closer relationship between both groups of countries, to open up new channels for cooperation and to carry out a positive service in easing tension and promoting peace.

Danger of Conflict

"Conflict in the Middle East constitutes a serious destabilizing factor in the Mediterranean area, which has already pitted Israelis and Arabs against each other in four wars. It still represents a constant threat to international peace and security, with the potential danger of incalculable consequences on both a regional and a global scale.

"Spain, which backed the resolutions granting observer status in the United Nations to the Palestine Liberation Organization as the representative of the Palestinian people, reiterates its conviction that the recognition of this people and its exercise of the rights of a nation, including the right to a homeland . . .should constitute the basis of a just peace which can satisfy all the interested parties.

"We believe . . .that the time has come for the litigants in a confrontation which has caused so many victims and so much suffering to realize that they cannot make an objective of the annihilation or humiliation of their opponents. Israel cannot retain the Arab territories conquered in 1967, with the thought that the passing years and the illegal settlements will gradually create a *fait accompli*, because an illicit act cannot be the source of a right, nor can the passage of time legalize an unjust situation that occurred in violation of the principle of the territorial integrity of states which is sacred to this organization.

Initiative

On the other hand, we cannot deny Israel its right to exist, because the United Nations has recognized the right of all the states of the zone to live in peace, within safe and recognized borders. Not until both sides renounce their impossible objectives and realize that there is no course open to them other than negotiations, based on respect for the principles established by this organization, will it be possible to arrive at a real peace, allowing coexistance and fruitful cooperation among all the peoples of the area.

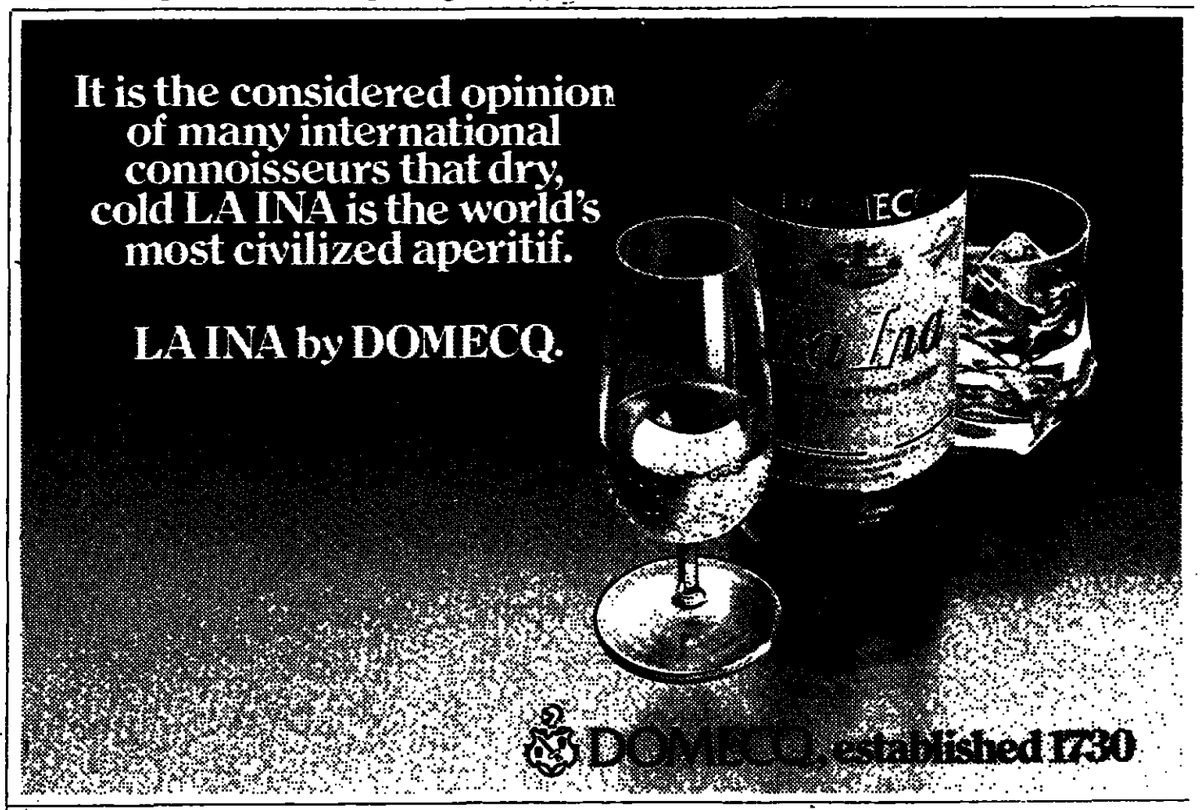
"The peace initiatives which have led to the agreements between Egypt and Israel still do not constitute the global solution the Middle East needs. Essential questions remain unanswered, such as those affecting the future of the Palestinian people. Although efforts have been made, efforts we hope will not turn out to be sterile, we believe that respect for the principles enunciated by this organization is necessary in order to make a just solution possible."

Even a basically pro-Arab policy is not enough to keep Spain from suffering strained relations in one part of the Arab world or another from time to time, because of conflicts between Arab nations.

One such conflict in Spain's vicinity is the one between Morocco and Algeria as a result of Moroccan determination to gain control of the Western Sahara and Algerian support for the desert fighters who are resisting any annexation. Both Morocco and Algeria are important trading partners, both are close neighbors to Spain. Yet it is almost impossible to have warm relations with both at once.

As for the related energy problem, that too was dealt with in Mr. Oreja's policy speech at the UN. "The energy problem," he said, "has ceased to be an economic and technological question and has become a political concern of prime importance which is putting to the test the capacity for recovery of developed countries and the solidarity among members of the international community, caught up in their own worries and ever more unconcerned about what happens to others. Therefore, we support the preparation and convocation of an international energy conference under the auspices of the United Nations."

—H.D.



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Economy Faring Remarkably Well, Peseta Holding Its Own

By Harry Debelius

MADRID (IHT) — Premier Adolfo Suarez is taking lessons in economics, according to Spanish newspaper reports. He does not intend to take over the direction of the economy personally, the reports say, he simply wants to get a better grip on the terminology and a better understanding of what is going on. His advisers probably do not dare to tell him that that is exactly how the economists themselves feel these days, and not just in Spain.

The dark cloud on the eastern horizon, the ever more critical oil crisis, is as visible from Madrid as it is from London and Washington, but it causes a lot more apprehension here than in countries with more solid economies and political structures. Yet all things considered, Spain has fared remarkably well so far, with exports edging up through most of the year as if by magic and with the peseta holding its own against most foreign currencies.

By the middle of last month the peseta had appreciated by nearly 6 percent against world currencies since the beginning of the year, but there was a tendency toward depreciation, particularly against the British pound. While the strength of the peseta may be a comfort to jingoists, it does not exactly thrill exporters, who are caught between rising costs and the competitive prices of foreign producers.

There was some talk of a devaluation during the year. A financial newsletter even front-paged a firm prediction which failed to materialize.

Invisible Export

While a devaluation might ease the pressure on exporters, and stimulate Spain's huge but shaky invisible export, tourism, it would be anything but beneficial when it comes to paying the constantly rising energy bill — a bill which must be paid in foreign currency.

A highlight of the year in both economic and political terms was the formal opening of negotiations for Spain's eventual full membership in the European Economic Community Feb. 5 in Brussels. Spain had been sitting on the doorstep of the community since 1962. At that time full membership was out of the question because, as politicos from the exclusive club of nations pointed out, the community was designed as a democratic organization rather than as a mere economic alliance.

With membership out of reach, Spain and the EEC signed a preferential trade agreement in 1970. Between 1972 and 1975 Spain tried to renegotiate that agreement as a result of the expansion of the original six members to nine, but the EEC's Council of Ministers called for an indefinite suspension of all negotiations with Spain in 1975 in protest against Franco's execution of five political extremists. On Jan. 20, 1976, two months to the day after Franco's death, the EEC ban on negotiations was lifted. By the summer of 1977 the post-Franco government formally announced its intention of seeking full membership.

Foreign investors continue to show more confidence in Spain's business future than the Spaniards themselves.

While Spain's stock markets — which started off the year with a note of moderate optimism incidentally — continue to drift downward, outsiders are moving in, at least in some sectors. The latest arrival on a grand scale is General Motors, with a whopping $24.3-billion investment. GM's decision to build car plants in Spain caused the foreign investment figure for the first nine months of the current year to rise to $1 billion, compared with less than $900 million for the entire year of 1978.

The latest reliable predictions put Spain's economic growth rate for next year at less than 3 percent, and further petroleum-price increases could whittle that down close to zero. Spain has virtually no oil or gas itself, although production of what little there is continues and so does prospecting. Its coal reserves are being used, but they are nevertheless unprofitable. That means that the energy crisis is bound to be felt severely here.

While the country continues to work to overcome the structural defects resulting from a combination of rapid-growth formulas of the 1960s and a national-socialist mentality in some sectors, growing unemployment and inflation are exerting considerable pressure on the new democratic system, polarizing political opinions and worrying investors.

There is certainly no cure-all in these days in which classic economic theories are being sorely tried, but businessmen had pinned their hopes on government action to correct some of the problems, such as the stimulation of investment. They were not widely enthusiastic when they saw the short-term government economic program (PEG) for the first time in September.

1980 Budget

They were even more disappointed soon after that when Deputy Premier Fernando Abril Martorell presented the 1980 budget. The gist of the criticism was that the PEG was long on politics and short on economics, and there were fears that the government's plan to finance 100 billion pesetas of its 290-billion-peseta deficit in the 1980 budget through domestically issued public debt emissions would drain off money from the capital market at a time when private investments are desperately needed. Brokers complained that tax breaks make the government bonds more attractive.

The PEG provoked a flurry of ideological debates in the parliament which further obscured its practical content. In the end it won the lukewarm approval of businessmen's associations and grudging acceptance from the major trade unions.

The deputy premier explained it last summer at a news conference here, before it went to the parliament. He made a point of promising that the government would not let public spending increase at a rate faster than the growth rate of the gross national product.

He said: "The strategy which has been mapped out is not that of buying off the crisis, however attractive that may be to politicians, but rather of facing up to the crisis. In the past we have drawn up anti-crisis programs which went against savings and investment — the things which insure our future without any need to announce our standard of living. This time we are meeting the challenge with an offensive. And that's why the government has to set an example, eliminating waste and efficiency in public spending."

All government departments, he said, would be required to reduce spending this year by 2.6 percent of their respective budgets.

Spending Curbs

Restrictions in public spending, however, represent only one part of the plan, the aim of which is to see Spain through the present disturbing recession and reach a growth rate of 4 to 5 percent, in terms of the gross domestic product, within the next few years. Some of the objectives are the creation of more jobs, the stimulation of private investment and the promotion of more flexible economic structures.

The need for flexibility, according to Mr. Abril Martorell, is the reason why the program is not full of specific figures. Such detail, he argues, "would mean increasing the degree of rigidity of our production structures at a moment when — quite to the contrary — what is needed is a greater degree of flexibility, in order to adapt them to the world energy crisis and the uncertainties resulting from it."

Regardless of his reasons, most of Spain's observers of the economic scene would no doubt agree that Mr. Abril Martorell's presentations are not customarily full of numbers. As Madrid's business news daily, 5 Dias, put it, "There is an abundance of 'philosophy' in the program and a dearth of quantifiable objectives of economic policy."

Yet a few key numbers did find their way into the 118 pages of the plan.

Here are some of them: This year's GDP is expected to be 2.5 percent higher than last year's 11.3 trillion pesetas; gross capital formation by the end of this year will be 3 percent above last year's 2.3 trillion pesetas.

The GDP, according to the plan, will grow at a rate of 4 to 5 percent annually from 1980 onward, although for exactly how many years is not clear. The vagueness of the time-frame of this "short-term" program may be deliberate, and it may be motivated by the knowledge that new general elections must be called within less than five years.

Moncloa Pact

One of the numbers clearly refers to a date five years off. By 1984, the plan says, the state's contribution to the social security program will be 20 percent. In other words, one-fifth of the cost of social security will have to come out of ordinary tax revenue, and the remainder out of social security taxes.

Whether that arrangement is desirable or not is at least debatable, but it is not a new thought. According to the terms of the long-defunct Moncloa Pact, the state's share of the social security bill was supposed to reach 20 percent by 1983. Mr. Abril Martorell said at the Madrid news conference that the early goal was unrealistic. Even by transferring every bit of the additional revenue resulting from successive tax increases to the social security account every year, the government simply would not be able to reach the goal before 1984.

He was much less specific about inflation, except to say that he still hoped to keep it down to 16 percent this year.

Future rates of inflation, like future levels of unemployment, are unknown quantities. The government program defines them in words rather than in figures. The most hope the deputy premier could offer the nation on the hot political issue of unemployment was to say that he expects to halt the rise in the number of jobless, and to bring the level down to one similar to that which prevails in industrialized countries.

He did not say how long that would take.

"Their jobless rate is on the order of 6.5 percent," he explained. "Only if we manage to achieve the full growth potential of our economy — and a growth rate of 4 or 5 percent is possible — will we be able to reduce unemployment."

Other measures to remedy the unemployment situation include a proposal to make education mandatory until the age of 16, rather than 14 as at present; the promotion of early retirement programs in certain industries and geographic areas; and the offering of incentives to employers to take on new staff.

The plan promises moderation in the policy of unemployment compensation, with stricter enforcement to reduce fraud. Ceilings will be placed on payments, and the number of periodic payments which an out-of-work person may collect will be determined on the basis of how long he or she was employed.

The plan speaks of measures to make credit cheaper in order to "re-launch" the economy, but it does not clearly define those measures. On the other hand, it does incorporate one measure which will have an adverse effect: that is the six-month suspension of the order for a step-by-step reduction of the obligatory investment of a specified portion of bank reserves in certain low-return stocks and bonds which are considered to be in the public interest.

"The strategy which has been mapped out is not that of buying off the crisis, however attractive that may be to politicians, but rather of facing up to the crisis. In the past we have drawn up anti-crisis programs which went against savings and investment — the things which insure our future without any need to announce our standard of living. This time we are meeting the challenge with an offensive. And that's why the government has to set an example, eliminating waste and efficiency in public spending."

Other highlights of the plan are the elimination of commercial activities involving the state within two years, to leave all businesses in private hands. The easing of restrictions on Spanish investments abroad, and the liberalization of exchange rates. New stock market regulations will be promulgated to make Spain's market more attractive.

If the PEG is to succeed, organized labor will have to cooperate, and fortunately there are signs that it will do so — although there are some new snags relating to the so-called "Workers Statute" which was being debated in the parliament late last month. The statute drew mixed reactions at best from the various labor unions, who lambasted it as a piece of legislation drafted for and for the benefit of capitalists.

The socialist General Labor Union however found it acceptable, if far from perfect. The political parties behind the two major unions adopted corresponding positions. The Spanish Socialist Workers Party found it commendable with labor legislation in EEC countries, and said it was not considering taking part in any strategy with other parties or unions. "Here we know that they are pursuing objectives which are not ours. We think that even if the text of the statute has been better, the Communists would still be saying it's bad."

The statute primarily regulates relations between labor and management, establishing such things as rules regarding the election of union representatives, the amount of time off to be allowed for representatives to attend to union affairs, and the procedures for collective bargaining, to the extent that they are not already covered by other legislation.

Organized labor will have to do a lot better in the future in terms of saving man-hours if economic progress is to be achieved. The year now ending is bound to be a record year of conflict.

According to the Spanish Management Council (C.E.O.E.), over 148 million man-hours were lost in Spain in the first 10 months of this year as a result of strikes. That was nearly 2[illegible] more than in the same period last year, a record so far, which will undoubtedly be broken this year, was 149 million man-hours lost in the entire year of 1976, according to the Labor Ministry.

Up until the end of October, there were 1[illegible] strikes this year, affecting over 8 million workers, or 39 percent more than last year. In October, the last month of the period covered, the construction industry was hardest hit with the greatest amount of time lost, the industry in Alicante, Seville and Valladolid.

While Mr. Suarez brushes up on terminology his political enemies are coining it. Leader Manuel Fraga Iribarne, leader of the conservative Popular Alliance Party, said in an interview published last month in 5 Dias:

"The incidence of the 'political cycle' on the dynamics of the economic cycle is more pronounced in the Spanish economy, which does not respond to the traditional Anglo-Saxon concept of 'economic policy' but rather to the deficient half-breed of 'economic politics.'"

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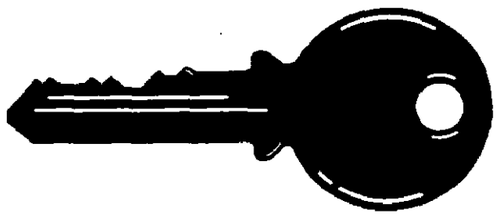

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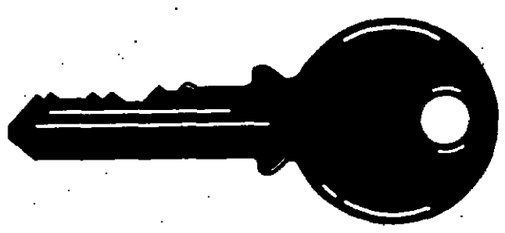

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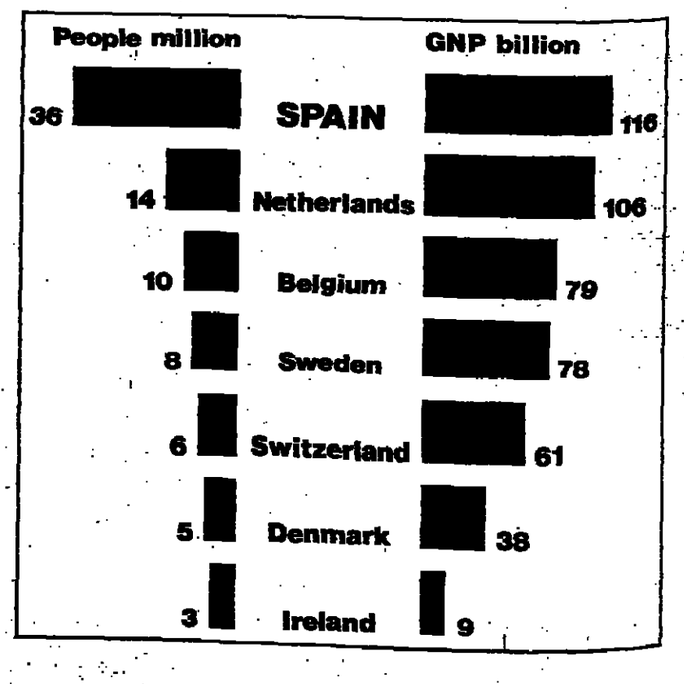

Making the Decision to Enter Europe

By Linda Bernier

MADRID (IHT) — In 1977, 15 years after Spain first became an associate member of the EEC, it officially requested membership. This February, two years later, offical negotiations begun concerning conditions of Spain's entry. In 1976 the EEC had lifted a long ban preventing contacts between Spain and the EEC.

Once the regime changed Spain chose to choose a center of gravity which, in view of its history, culture, geography, is Europe.

"We cannot be isolated from the international environment and its organizations. We chose Europe for political and economic reasons," said Spain's ambassador to the EEC, Raimundo Bassols.

On the immediate economic benefits of Spanish entry into the EEC, targeted for 1982, are not so clear cut, particularly during a period of economic strain.

"Since 1973 the world is developing in a mood of economic crisis. It is evident that, because of this, membership will be more difficult for Spain as well as the EEC," said Ambassador Bassols, noting that "competition is fine during an easy economic period. But in a difficult period all countries have tendencies toward protectionism."

Spain's economy is highly protected compared to the EEC. According to a recent EEC report, tariff levels in Spain for apparel and automobiles are 20 percent, 18 percent for electrical appliances, 15 percent for synthetic materials and shoes — all of which represent 35 percent of gross domestic production — and 11.5 percent for canned fruits and vegetables. The community as a whole has about a 5-percent level of protection.

Another major problem Spain faces on entry into the EEC is increased competition from EEC producers due to a lower state of economic development and from cheaper suppliers outside the EEC.

While the average per capita GNP of the community was $5,757 in 1978, in Spain it was $2,985. The level of taxes and social security contributions represented only 26 percent of the GNP, while in the community this accounted for an average of 41 percent, according to OECD statistics.

Spanish entry into the EEC will mean an improvement in prices, quality, technology and investment for the Spanish economy, but also an increase in salaries, said Ambassador Bassols, adding, "the time of cheap labor is over."

"The desired integration into the Common Market will occur at the worst moment in our history," said an expert in Spain's chemical industry, pointing out that because of the economic crisis Spain's rapid growth rate has slowed down with a decline in investment and value of the peseta and an increase in inflation and unemployment.

The chemical industry in Spain will suffer increased competition after joining the EEC from the more productive and technologically advanced and cheaper chemical producers of the EEC, he said.

Other sectors, both in Spain and the EEC, that are surely to suffer are those already in crisis, strained by increasing international competition — the ship building, steel, shoe and textile industries.

"Difficult competition is the price Spain will have to pay for membership in the EEC and we are disposed to pay it," said Ambassador Bassols, noting that "we will also gain — a larger, 250 million, market, which provokes us to accept this challenge.

"We have confidence in our capacity to overcome these difficulties and, because of free capital exchange, that other countries will invest in Spain and help us develop our industry," he added.

Structural Policy

According to Christian Heipel of the Deutsches Institut fur Entwicklungspolitik, unless a common European structural policy aimed at reducing economic disparities within the community is adopted, enlargement of the EEC will "make old problems worse.

"The very unstable balance of the EEC economies will be subject to further de-stabilizing influence, especially from Portugal and perhaps from Spain as well," he said.

As for agricultural problems, Ambassador Bassols said Spain will particularly suffer in its dairy, meat and cereal sectors when it enters the EEC since these products are produced more productively and at cheaper prices by many EEC countries.

The citrus fruit, wine, olive oil, fruit and vegetable sectors, however, will benefit from EEC membership since there is limited competition from EEC members and prospective members, said Mr. Bassols, who does not believe the export of Spanish wines will have an effect on the French wine industry — except perhaps for lower quality, cheaply priced wines.

While Ambassador Bassols believes the community will benefit by an increased supply of these products, Professor Heimpel points out that the budget of the common agricultural policy may become burdened by surpluses in table wines, olive oil, tobacco, fruit and vegetables.

According to authorities, Spanish entry into the EEC will mean greater disadvantages in the short-term for Spanish agriculture and greater advantages for the EEC.

Agriculture in Spain is suffering from a lack of labor — having lost close to 2 million agricultural workers in the past 25 years — particularly in olive and grape production and in the northern farmlands. It also suffers from inadequate organization — both very large and very small farms, which lack modern technology and are unproductive.

So far, the Spanish government is encouraging rationalization in the agricultural sector, sending experts to inform farmers about modern techniques and encouraging consolidation of small farms. But no money has been allocated to help finance improvements, Ambassador Bassols said.

He noted that while certain tax and customs duties' credits have been adopted to aid potentially competitive industries, the government is not planning direct aid to industries or agriculture that will face greater competition upon membership in the EEC.

"We will negotiate to assure easier adaptation during the transition period prior to eliminating all tariff barriers," he said.

According to Professor Heimpel, excessive pressure toward rationalization of failing industries could lead to a sharp increase in unemployment in these sectors.

While almost all sectors of public opinion in Spain — including political parties, unions and employer organizations — favor Spain's entry into the Common Market, unions will be especially vigilant to see that "entry favors Spain's foreign workers and the progressive forces in the community," said a spokesman for Spain's largest union, the *Comisiones Obreras*.

In terms of foreign economic ties, Spain will acquire new links with the community's special relationships with Africa, Asia and the Middle East and the community will benefit from Spain's strong ties with Latin America.

Promoting Foreign Investment

MADRID (IHT) — One of the cornerstones of Spanish economic policy since 1959 has been the encouragement of foreign investment, which has been steadily increasing over the years.

Last year foreign direct investment, almost $1 billion, represented 20 percent of all investment in Spain. Ten large multinational companies alone, including IBM, Monsanto, Grundig, Nestle, Renault and Bosch, invested $225 million, according to the Ministry of Commerce.

Foreign capital is invested in 200 of the 500 top Spanish companies, which comprise 90 percent of the investment in the country, and in 120 of those companies foreign capital has a majority share.

For Spain foreign investment makes up for the lack of foreign exchange necessary to provide balance of payments equilibrium; from 1959 to 1977 close to $7,100 million in foreign capital reserves poured into Spain, according to the Bank of Spain.

It also makes up for the lack of domestic capital needed for development and the lack of technology and know-how.

In the past foreign investors were encouraged by Spain's abundant supply of relatively cheap and skilled labor, the rapid growth of its absorption market, its proximity to the EEC and its liberal legislation.

This past September new measures were adopted to facilitate greater liaison between the Spanish economy and the world market. Export licenses were suspended in all cases where commercial policy and trade arrangement with other countries did not warrant preliminary control of exported goods, a new system for controlling export reimbursements was established, credit regulations for foreign investors in many branches of the economy were modified to align Spain with international export agreements and export pre-financing regulations for primary and intermediate products were modified.

Many investors had previously complained of the cumbersome administrative procedures for doing business in Spain.

But, according to an EEC report, Spain's entry into the Common Market will mean doing away with one of the attractions for foreign investors — government protection of the market.

In the meantime, foreign investment is increasing — from 38.592 billion pesetas in January-September, 1978 to 65.349 billion pesetas in January-September, 1979, according to the Ministry of Commerce.

Spain's major foreign investors are the United States, which rose from 26.5 percent of all foreign investment in January-September, 1978 to 47.1 percent in January-September, 1979, followed by France, the Netherlands and West Germany.

Top sectors of investment shifted from automobile parts and equipment, hotels, motels, pensions and hostels, and chemical products in January-September, 1978 to automobile and automobile motor construction — now the tenth largest in the world, wholesale trade and pharmaceuticals in January-September, 1979. Plans for further investment by General Motors, Renault and Fiat should boost automobile production and exports even higher.

Foreign investment is partially responsible for Spain's rise in exports in the past couple of years. According to the Bank of Spain, while imports increased from $8.284 billion in January/June, 1978 to $10.371 billion in January-June, 1979, exports rose during that period from $6.309 billion to $7.702 billion.

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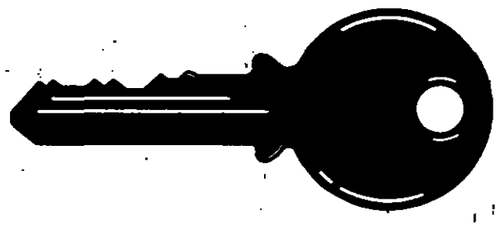

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Barrel-Aging in Rioja Produces Elegant, Inexpensive Wines

By Jon Winroth

MADRID (IHT) — The most talked-about wines these days are Spain's Riojas. In only seven years, exports from the Rioja to Britain rose by nearly 1,000 percent. Soaring prices of French wines and a 50-pence tax on wines of whatever provenance made this area's inexpensive yet high-quality wines more than competitive in Britain.

West Germany, Benelux and even France are finding Rioja wines increasingly attractive despite the fact that Spain has yet to enter the Common Market. When it does, and tariff barriers begin to fall, these wines are bound to make ever greater inroads.

Spain also holds fifth place among imports in the rapidly expanding American wine market, far behind first-place Italy, France, Germany and Portugal. But current rising sales could well move Spain up a few places. Rioja wines will have a lot to do with any such advance.

What does the Rioja have that makes its wines so desirable? Just about everything. To begin with, the novelty of the unfamiliar to most wine drinkers.

That Rioja could soon be giving French wines a run for their money is ironic. It was the French who gave Rioja its modern start, about a century ago, when the phylloxera blight (accidentally introduced on American vines) began to attack Bordeaux vineyards. Many growers moved across the Pyrenees to the Rioja and brought with them Bordeaux grape varieties and winemaking methods.

The principal red variety is the Tempranillo but it is always used in a blend with other varieties, notably the Garnacho (a variant of the French Grenache), the Graciano and the Mazuelo. No one of these grapes makes much of a wine by itself, but blended together they produce a remarkably harmonious wine with a deeply complex bouquet.

These varieties are grown on the Rioja's generally reddish soil, atop an equally red sandstone, although there are also gravel, clay and limestone soils. The area takes its name from the Rio Oja, a small tributary of the upper Ebro River.

In fact, the vineyards lie on both banks of the Ebro and are divided into three districts. The two best areas are situated between the towns of Haro and Logrono: The Rioja Alta (Upper Rioja) on the south bank and the Rioja Alavesa (from the province of Alava where it is situated) on the north bank.

Below Logrono as far as Alfaro is the Rioja Baja (Lower Rioja) on both banks of the Ebro. Although this part of the Rioja is as large as the other two together, its lower altitude and hotter climate make for coarser, more alcoholic wines.

An altitude of 400-500 meters in the two better parts of the Rioja corrects the effects of the hot Spanish sun in summer. The surrounding mountains often remain snow-covered as late as May. Despite occasional spring frosts, the vegetation remains Mediterranean with cypresses, olive and almond trees.

This balance of sun and altitude makes for fresh and elegant wines, including some rose and quite a bit of white from such varieties as the Malvasia and Viura, or Macabeo.

Although the export market prefers fresh, crisp whites vinified in stainless steel vats, these are in the minority for now. Traditional Spanish taste has been for barrel-aged whites, which have too woody and oxidized a taste to most other palates.

And yet the most outstanding characteristic of Rioja reds is long barrel-aging.

Simpler Reds

The aging and blending in the Rioja bodegas is called *crianza* (which means "nursery") and lasts for one to three years for the simpler reds. For the older *reserva* and *gran reserva* wines, the process may continue for anywhere between six and 10 years.

Prolonged aging in wood makes for a remarkable bouquet and smoothness in the red wines. It also prevents the appearance of any deposit in the bottles, for all matter in suspension is eliminated in the thrice-annual rackings (decantings) from one barrel to another, which clarifies the wine, each time leaving any sediment behind.

Another distinctive feature of the Rioja is that no "chateau" wines exist. While there are thousands of growers, none of them bottle their own wine, at least commercially.

French Start

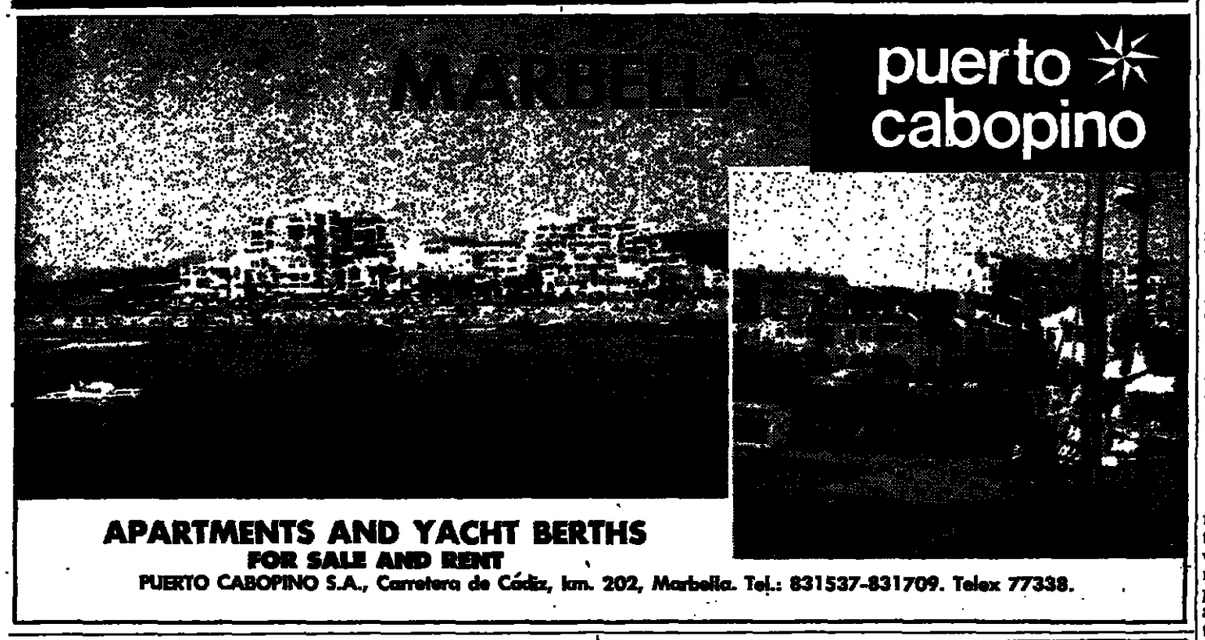
They sell their grapes or wine to the *bodegas* which make wine out of the grapes, or age and blend the wine they buy into their house style, much as do the big firms in Champagne. They also do the bottling and distributing. Those *bodegas* that have some vines, however, do often put out estate-bottled wines from particular vineyards they own.

Two other aspects of Rioja winemaking arm this region — and Spain in general — especially well for a successful entry into the mass export market: First of all, there is the sheer size of such *bodegas* as Berberana and Paternina, both of which have annual sales of about 2 million cases.

That puts them in the same league as the great Champagne firms and with products that begin at $2.50 and rise to $10 for the older and rarer vintages. And there are scores of *bodegas*, some devoted to small-scale production of high-quality wines and others with a wider range in greater quantity.

What all of them produce tends to be on a uniformly even level of quality — with some remarkable high points — thanks to the application of strict new Spanish law, the *denominacion de origen* enforced by a very active *consejo regulador*, regulatory council.

Spanish wines are going to be a power to reckon with in the few years.



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Rich Man, Pauper, Thief, Beggar, Doctor, Lawyer, Indian Chief

By Harry Debelius

ADRID (IHT) — A country is defined by its people much s than by its geography, its nomy or its history; and it is impossible to understand a country at given moment unless you have inkling of the people whose es at the time are household

ther a Who's Who nor a rogallery, the following list is y a collection of names of people known to every Spaniard. They ll there: rich man, poor man, gar man, thief, doctor, lawyer ian chief (provided you ac- leader of the communists as ian chief).

Perez, Manuel, 43, bull- rags-to-riches hero of ring, known the world over Cordoba, returned to the are- rom retirement last summer, ng his re-debut in the ring at tourist-packed Mediterranean t of Benidorm. He filled the as he always did before his re- ent in 1971, and he got bad re- s from the critics, as he always

El Cordobes

efore. El Cordobes' unortho- tyle earned him the epithet of frog," but the crowds could less. The mop-headed (now ng) self-confessed former n thief claims he did not back for lack of cash, al- h his Benidorm appearance e first in a 60-fight series in and Latin America with con- totaling a reported $4 million.

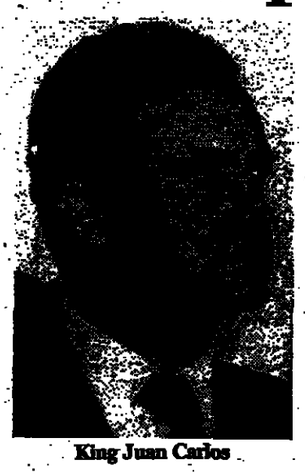
bon y Borbon, Juan Carlos, ng. "The motor of change" as prominent Spanish diplomat him. Spain's tall, handsome, ic monarch was a sleeper in terms, surprising everyone Gen. Franco's death with his and powers of decision. King Carlos I, who stressed in his ural speech his historic right throne rather than his ap- nent by the Generalissimo as osen successor, is married to a, sister of exiled Greek King antine. They have three chil- Hobnobbing with politicians l legally recognized parties, Carlos has succeeded in creat-

se Maria Ruiz Mateos

e impression that he is aloof itics, and has thus become the point of unity in a nation had showed little inclination d the monarchy as an institu- efore he embodied it.

e, Miguel, 19, singer. The son ero Luis Miguel Dominguin is long-estranged wife Lucia the Italian actress, Miguel has e almost as well known in ector as his father and mother in others. His voice is no bet- an that of most pop singers, s showmanship has made him ol of Spain's screaming teeny rs.

rillo, Santiago, politician. Al- h his Spanish Communist Par- ds only a small fraction of the in Spain's post-Franco parlia- Mr. Carrillo's political acu- has made him the opposition who generally seems to get



King Juan Carlos

the best deal in political horse-trading. A convincing speaker and leader of the Eurocommunist movement, he has managed to improve the image of his party, enlarge his party's membership, and make most Spaniards forget the prisoners who were shot when he was responsible for public order in Madrid in the 1930s.

Cebrian, Juan Luis, journalist. The son of a prominent Spanish newspaperman, Juan Luis quickly gained fame in his own right. As managing editor of the Madrid evening newspaper Informaciones during the latter days of the Franco regime, he fought more than one little-publicized battle for the freedom of the press. He then moved to an executive position in the news section of the state-run television network, but he did not last long in that restricted atmosphere. In 1976 he launched what is now one of Spain's — and Europe's — best newspapers, the Madrid morning paper El Pais. Last February he was charged with disrespect of the authorities as a result of an editorial appearing in El Pais, and was threatened with a four-month prison sentence. He did not go to prison, but the fact that he was harassed is a reminder that the guarantee of freedom of the press in the new constitution is still not effective.

Cunningham, Lawrence, 23, soccer player. Not even a Spaniard, Laurie is nevertheless a prominent figure in Spain today. A black man from England, he is such a hot property in Europe and "football" that Spain's renowned Real Madrid Club snapped him up at a cost of about $2 million. He considers the Madrid team the best he has ever played with. After dodging an initial barrage of brickbats from Spanish sports writers who at first resented the expensive foreign import, he is fast approaching that state of god-like reverence which is accorded only to a regular goal-scorer on the Continent.

Dominguez, Clemente, clergyman. Known to his followers as Pope Gregory IV, this leader of a growing sect which splintered off from the Catholic Church in Seville a few years ago as a result of allegedly miraculous visions near the town of El Palmar de Troya, "El Padre Clemente" insists on the use of Latin in religious ceremonies, quickly promotes all his priests to the rank of bishop and receives the visits — and contributions — of busloads of miracle-seekers from all over Europe. He has "canonized" the late Gen. Franco.

Estrada, Susana, stripper. Hardly one of the MEN who count, Susana started her career as a sex symbol way back in the days of the dictatorship by walking around in short shorts as a hostess on a popular TV quiz show. As time wore on, her clothes wore off. Not exactly a Venus but definitely a go-getter, she has parlayed her physique into a real money-spinner. One of the first girls to take it off after the dictator died, she quickly realized that there is more to professional stripping than bumps and grinds. She branched out to movies, then to profusely illustrated pornographic magazines. A series of magazine-bound brochures entitled "Susana Estrada's Sex," which focuses on just that, is currently a big seller. Her latest night-club act involves amorous gyrations with a robot. She confesses that she gets a kick out of watching the men in her audience when she gets down to doing her own thing. She once told a Spanish newspaper interviewer, with a note of pride, "I've made a lot of money by getting undressed, but I've always done it on stage, never at private parties."

Flores, Lola, dancer. Born in Jerez, the home of sherry, Lola is almost as much of an institution as the wine, and — although her age is no hindrance to her dizzying interpretation of foot-stomping flamenco rhythms, she has at least as much

Lola Flores

solera as some of the wines. Gypsy Lola is tough and charismatic; audiences love her. She delights in telling her fans that she will never give up dancing, but her persistence is probably not due to a lack of money. The essence of Spanish folk-art show-biz, she wisely surrounds herself with good, but obedient, talent. Spain has dancers who are more artistic, but this assertive Andalusian makes certain that everybody knows there is only one "Lola de Espana."

Garcia Pablos, Antonio, lawyer. As head of Spain's Consumers' Association, Mr. Garcia Pablos set himself up as a watchdog against fraud and deceit. His quixotic quest led him to take on the Spanish telephone company. He not only claimed that a recent rate rise was illegal; he even publicly urged telephone subscribers to refuse to pay their bills. His outcry was heard; the government stepped in and announced that the controversial increase would be held in suspense until a study could be made to determine if it was authorized or not. Lawyer Garcia Pablos, meanwhile, stuck to his guns. "The biggest mistake the telephone company ever made," he said from a neighbor's home, "was to cut off my phone."

Perez, Jose Maria, 38, cartoonist. His fine-lined "political animals," as he calls them, have romped, growled and crawled across the pages of the Spanish press since the latter days of the Franco regime, in good-natured but incisive cartoons signed "Peridis." An architect by education, Peridis has such a total and instant grasp of Spanish politics that his "animals" themselves love him.

Polo Romero, Antonio, construction worker. Mr. Polo's major occupation during more than a year of unemployment was filling out the football pools, in the hope that his luck would change. Last Nov. 11 it did, on a history making scale. He won nearly $1.7 million on one week's pool bets. Out of 11 predictions, he correctly predicted the outcome of all 14 games on one slip, got 13 results right on four others and got 12 right on six more. It was an all-time record win for Spain. There was only one other football slip with all 14 games right that week in all Spain. It was made out by two widows and a working mother in the east coast province of Alicante. They shared $1.5 million.

Ruiz Mateos, Jose Maria, 48, executive. Possibly not Spain's richest man but the one who declares the most on his income tax return (he is personally worth over $137 million according to Finance Ministry figures), Mr. Ruiz Mateos heads the country's biggest private conglommerate, Rumasa. He got his start in Jerez as a salesman for his family's wines. An astute trader, he quickly branched out to other fields. Today Rumasa is one of the world's largest wine exporters; it operates the largest wholly-owned private hotel chain in Spain; it is Spain's sixth biggest banking organization, and it is involved on a large scale in farming, cosmetics, construction and shipping.

Sanchez, Eleuterio, convict. Under the alias of "El Lute" Mr. Sanchez made his name known throughout Spain before he could write it himself. Native wit and good lawyers clothed this thief first as Robin Hood and now as a victim of political oppression of the Franco regime. An escape artist who cold have made Houdini sweat, El Lute delighted in giving the tough paramilitary Civil Guard the slip. Once when he was surrounded in a village in southern Spain, some of Spain's top generals converged on the scene for the capture — and had to go home red-faced. On another occasion, with a wounded arm, he jumped out of a tower window into a river while his guards were having a Christmas party, and swam to freedom. He no longer has to give his guards the slip.

Monzon, Telesforo, politician. The leader of Herri Batasuna (People's Unity), an extreme nationalist Basque electroal coalition. Mr. Monzon is constantly breaking into print with statements of open support for the separatist organization (ETA Basque Homeland and Liberty).

Reawakening of the Arts

By Jerry Sheerin

MADRID (IHT) — Since the death of Franco, the most significant cultural change in Spain has been a gradual reawakening and awareness of the role that the arts play in society. Although awareness is not enough, it is a beginning. In the previous political era, important events in the arts happened but they were sporadic and often subtly conflicted, due to the censorship on one hand and the difficulty on the other for the individual to play a deciding role in the development of his society. Works often were acclaimed more for their conflictiveness than for their intrinsic value.

In the case of theater for example, where more freedom was permitted, perhaps because of the difficulty in reaching a large public, attendance was high and most actors employed. Today the situation is vastly different.

By no means was this based solely on the political aspect: perhaps more pertinent were the social and moral questions. Pornography was banned; and topics of abortion, sex, divorce etc., were limited to superficial discussion. Drugs had not yet become a serious problem; and juvenile deliquency and education, recreational and environmental problems long familiar to other countries were still a novelty.

Jumped

The Spain of today, of the post-Franco era, has jumped with both feet into the sludge of difficulties that abound everywhere. Once problems were solved or simply ignored by those in command, but the man of today finds that he is not only the victim and the cause of the problems, but that in many cases he is also called upon to solve them.

Habits and customs are difficult to lose, but problems and situations are being analyzed, and remedies are being sought. The often repeated phrase, "Spain is different," is no longer true, if it ever was.

What the resultant new art forms will be, no one knows. Young artists find themselves scanning the horizon from the U.S. to Milan for their means of expression. Theater groups visit from other countries, and everything from Japanese Bungaku to Contemporary Hungarian art takes the spotlight briefly. International film festivals bring controversial films and young directors seek to get their works presented. Once banned singers are featured on television, sharing time with panel discussion groups and depressing international news reports to such an extent that even the commercials are often a welcome relief.

Legislation for musicians is being drafted, dance groups are being organized; neighborhood cultural centers being opened; associations of artists are finding their place. There is a gradual rebirth of the arts taking place, but it will be a long time before it all gells, if it ever does. In the meantime, it is the process that is of interest and importance: The process of the individual finding himself and in turn, his society.

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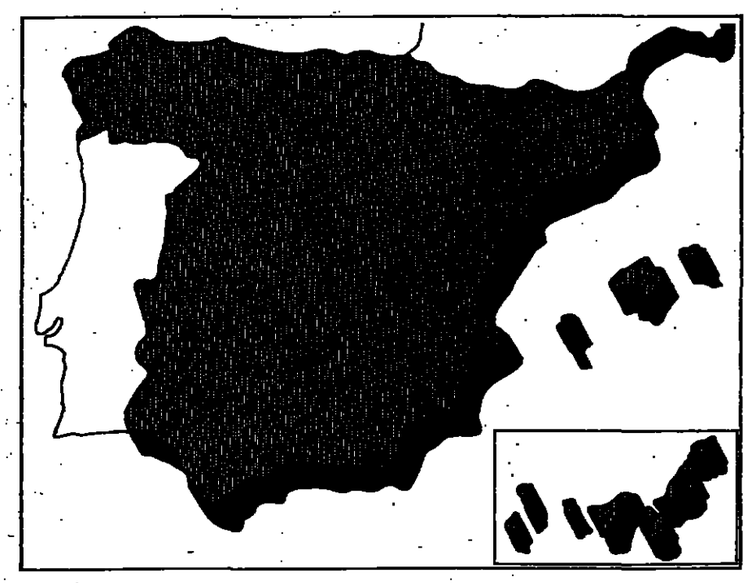

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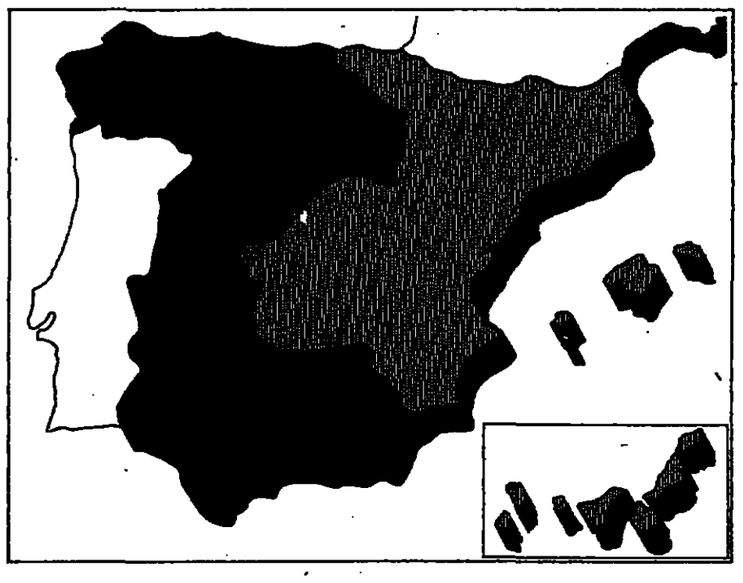

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Regional Autonomy Stirs Bewilderment, Fear

By Tom Burns

MADRID (IHT) — The *leitmotiv* of all top administration officials in post-Franco Spain is that they are building a "new state." This, in their terms, goes much further than just showing the green light to fundamental Western rights that encompass the freedom to organize political parties and trade unions, the respect of minorities and the abolition of censorship, the recognition of political pluralism and of the alternation of power.

By a "new state," the officials are referring to the substitution of state centralism by a democratic devolution of power to the regions.

The foundations of the changeover were laid down by the constitution of 1978 that guaranteed the right to home rule by the regions that together make up the Spanish state. Since then the historic "nationalities" of the Basque country, or Euskadi in Basque, and of Catalonia, in the northeast, have gained home rule bills that, having been endorsed by referenda in each area, will lead to the formation of Basque and Catalan governments in the Spring.

The rightists, the Francist diehards, who hold the unity of Spain to be a sacred tenet of Spanish tradition handed down from the Isabella and Ferdinand, the Catholic monarchs who expelled the Moors in 1492 and unified the kingdoms of Aragon and Castile, view the devolution of power as little more than the dismemberment of Spain.

Franco made unity, and by that he meant administrative centralism, into the major priority of his government, and he labelled all regional unrest separatism. The democratic political parties, however, hold the process of devolution of power to the regions to be essential to the installation of democracy. Either way autonomies are controversial.

The most tortuous debates when the draft constitution went before parliament were precisely those that dealt with the question of autonomy. They took place against a background of peaceful mobilizations in Catalonia that demanded the "estatut" and escalating violence in the Basque country where the moderate demand for self-government often became indistinguishable from the terrorist violence of the secessionist organization, ETA.

That both these "historic" autonomous regions were at the same time the richest per capita areas in Spain (along with greater Madrid) meant that debates often centered on the need for regional compensation for the backward areas that has been drained of resources and manpower.

Throughout, it often appeared that there was one word on everybody's lips that was never mentioned, much as if the deputies were bound by a parliamentary taboo. The word was federalism. Federalism is a dirty word in Spanish politics that conjures up memories of 19th-century civil wars that culminated in a short lived federalist republic in 1869 in which the state all but ground to a complete halt.

Terminologies

Thus autonomies and an autonomous state were the terminologies employed, and while with one hand the central administration outlined the powers of the new home rule governments, with another it outlined their limitations, the principal of regional compensation and the overall, indisoluble unity of Spain.

The initial feeling that the parliament had succeeded in steering an able middle course is however waning. Whereas autonomies were about six months ago a source of pride for Spaniards who pointed out by virtue of the agreement achieved that they were able to solve their differences in debate and negotiation, the issue is now increasingly the cause of bewilderment and of fears that perhaps the decisions taken were too hasty and that somehow the brakes should be applied.

What Spain could have let itself in for is staggering. Aside from the "historic" nationalities formed by the Basque country, Catalonia and a third formed by the northeastern region of Galicia, there will over the next few years be as many as 10 more autonomous regions.

Some of the latter, such as Andalucia, in the south, and the Canary Islands form obvious groups of communities that share common interests, problems and possibilities. Others appear artificial even in their official titles, such as the autonomous regions of Castilla-Leon (Old Castile) and Castilla-La Manche (New Castile), or, at first glance, seem to have only their underdevelopment to reccomend them such as in the case of the western area of Extremadura.

Should Spain be crisscrossed by autonomies as the constitutional blueprint lays down, each with their regional parliaments and councils of ministers, there will be more than 1,500 regional deputies, ministers and deputy ministers. The central parliament in Madrid and the Cabinet will require a whole new machinery to coordinate the regional initiatives or just to keep track of them. The prior process of setting up these assemblies results in an equally complex picture.

According to the constitution, referenda will be required in the autonomous areas first to bring the issue before the Madrid parliament. Then a second series of referenda will be necessary to ratify the agreement reached between the Madrid parliament and the regional representatives and finally there will be polls in the autonomous regions to set up the local assemblies. In a *reductio ad absurdum* this could in the coming years involve a vote of one form or another happening somewhere in Spain every 25 days.

According to the critics the result will be an inefficient and costly state, conceivably ungovernable and presumably dismembered. Already there have been instances of the "Ruritarian" mentality which turned the 1869 federal republic into a comic opera. Recently a member of the Basque General Council is alleged to have traveled to Brussels and, oblivious to Spain's Ministry for Relations with the European Community, attempted to negotiate Basque fishing licences. Similarly the northern region of Asturias, Spain's mining center, privately sounded out U.S. companies on mineral rights, an initiative that the Spanish Industry Ministry only discovered when informed by the embassy in Washington.

It is small wonder that officials talk "off the record" of slowing down the process. Publicly they will only say that the transition to an autonomous state must be "rationalized." They know that the issue is an explosive one because every Spaniard's first loyalty is not to his *patria* but to his *patria chica*, his "small fatherland," his birthplace.

Regional differences go much further than just accents, or in certain cases languages, and folklore. They are a product of a large and generally underpopulated country scored by mountain ranges in which the green pastures of, say, Santander, on the Cantabrian Sea, make one think of England and the deserts of Almeria, on the Mediterranean, make one think of the south of Marakech.

Regional pride, a consequence of regional isolation, is an essential part of the Spanish character. Catalan's pride in his sophisticated *provencal* culture and his prosperous industries is on a par with the passionate identification of another Spaniard with his own *patria chica* however backward it may be. No Spaniard believes he can be less than a Catalan, and if Catalonia has its autonomy, the region must have it too, on the terms and as soon as possible.

In this sense the creation of a "new state" based on autonomy and the devolution of power to regions reflects a fundamental element of the Spanish psyche. The major political parties are committed to autonomy, and to turn the clock back is unthinkable. The general elections last March and municipal elections a month later showed steady, and in some cases spectacular, gains by regionalist parties.

The parliamentary parties equate autonomies with democracy, taking roots, in a recognition that is now necessary as those principles are put into practice. Some force will have to be employed but with extreme caution and tact. The alternative is growing chaos and, ultimately, a return to the past.

Test for Basques

MADRID (IHT) — The Basques were the first to reach agreement on home rule with Madrid. It was appropriate that they should have been the first because the Basque country has constituted the greatest single problem in contemporary Spanish history.

For more than a decade, the separatist organization, ETA, an acronym for Eriskadi ta Askatasuna (Basque Homeland and Liberty), has been waging a relentless guerrilla campaign.

The success in the negotiation over Basque home rule hinged on the ability of both Premier Adolfo Suarez and the Basque moderate leader Carlos Garaicoechea to establish a rapport that ensured an agreement in July satisfactory to both the administration and a large majority of the Basques.

On Oct. 25, despite a call for abstention by the ETA, nearly 60 percent of the Basques turned out to vote. About 90 percent said "yes" to the statute of autonomy, known as the statute of Guernica after the town which was bombed by the Luftwaffe in the Civil War and immortalized by Picasso.

Mr. Garaicoechea, the President of the moderate Basque Nationalist Party (PNV), the majority political force in the area and the virtual president of the Basque home rule government which will be formed after local elections early next year, never doubted the result of the referendum.

The real test of Basque home rule will come, however, over the terrorist problem. It is up to the Basques, and in particular the PNV, to show that they can eliminate the violence which has claimed hundreds of lives in the past few years.

The PNV pacification plan depends on dismantling the remains of ETA's political support, which currently focuses on an amnesty for prisoners, on the withdrawal of the Spanish police and on the complex issue of the border province of Navarre where Basques and Spaniards, or rather Navarrese, are split.

If the Basque moderates succeed in their tasks and ETA lays down its guns, it will be a victory not just for the PNV, but for the whole of Spain.

Socialist Catalonia

MADRID (IHT) — Catalonia celebrates its national holiday on an occasion that marks a defeat. On Sept. 11, 1713, with the War of the Spanish Succession drawing to a close, the Bourbon armies crushed Catalan resistance that had sided with the Austrian candidate to the throne.

That was the end of Catalan privileges, but then the Catalans had of course fought the Bourbons in order to break free. Since then Sept. 11 has been known as the *Diada*, Catalan for The Day.

Catalan members of parliament toasted autonomy with champagne after the home rule negotiations had been successfully concluded in July. Like the Basques, the Catalans endorsed home rule in a referendum on Oct. 25.

They have cultures different from the rest of Spain, expressed in language and in racial characteristics. Both stand apart from the rest of the state in that they were able to meet the industrial revolution head-on (heavy engineering in the Basque case and textiles in the case of Catalonia) while the rest of Spain languished.

Technically they were autonomous regions during the Republic of the 1930s and together they suffered the consequences of Franco's repression.

But there the similarities end. If the Basques turn back to antiquity to find their heritage while the rest of Spain looks to Madrid to give it the lead, the Catalans look outward to Europe. Others feel a mixture of envy, respect, inferiority and disparagement towards Catalonia.

When Catalonia gained home rule, it already had the infrastructure of government in place, much more so than in the case of the Basques. There is little doubt that a leftist majority will be returned to power and that Catalonia will become socialist in centrist Spain. If ending violence is crucial to the issue of Basque autonomy in Catalonia it will be a test for socialist government in democratic Spain.

'Goodbye Land'

MADRID (IHT) — Galicia is the "goodbye land." It is not surprising that the Galicians are famed for their *morrina*, a sense of loss and homesickness akin to the Portuguese *saudade*. For generations, thousands of Galicians have set off from their northwest corner of Spain, abandoning their impoverished farms, to seek a new life in Latin America where a Galician center is now a feature of every large town.

Andalusia, Spain's *mezzogiorno*, is the "forgotten land" whose landless laborers of the last century became the backbone of the emmigration movement to the Europe of the 60s. Galicia, as well as Andalusia, is the Cinderella at the autonomy party.

Galicia is one of the nationalities with distinct characteristics, among them a language which is more akin to Portuguese than to Spanish, and was recognized as such, along with the Basque country and Catalonia, in the constitution.

In 1936, Galicia became the third region, after Catalonia and the Basque country, to gain a statute of autonomy from the Republic, but by then it was too late. The forces of Franco, himself a Galician, had already overrun the area. Andalusia, for its part, was the seat of Phoenicians, Romans, and Moors, and has therefore the oldest cultural tradition in Spain.

Galicia has achieved a negotiated agreement on home rule. The autonomy statute was approved by a constitutional commission in Congress at the end of last month, but it was immediately rejected by the left who charged that it was inferior to the self-government gained by the Catalans and Basques. The criticism, spearheaded by the Socialists and Communists, stemmed from the fact that the agreement was carried by a majority composed by the centrist UGD party which won an outright victory in the region in the last elections.

Military and Police Links

By August Miller

MADRID (IHT) — The flags were at half-mast at armed forces installations and police stations all over the country Nov. 20, the fourth anniversary of the death of Franco. It was not a holiday but, as the Radio Nacional made a point of explaining, it was "memorial day" for the police and the military men, by virtue of an order a year ago by the deputy prime minister for national defense and security affairs, Lt. Gen. Manuel Gutierrez Mellado.

It is no coincidence that the anniversary was chosen as the day to remember fallen comrades. Many echelons loyalty to Franco were buried with their leader. Those who hanker for a return to authoritarian rule include not only generals and admirals but many field-grade officers as well.

Spain's military and police establishments are closely linked. The paramilitary Civil Guard police force is actually part of the army and nearly all the officers of the brown-uniformed security force, known as the National Police, are army officers — mostly from the combat arms — on detachment. It is not strange, therefore, that the police and the military share the same attitudes.

They think that there is something wrong, even treasonous, in protecting Communist headquarters and rallies, and about going to a polling place where people cast their votes in home-rule referendums which will diminish the power of Madrid.

Early Retirement

A number of the men in uniform are unhappy about new promotion and retirement regulations that will undoubtedly truncate the careers of some of them. Certain officers who hold outside jobs are upset at being told to give them up and dedicate their full attention to military duties. Others complain of political favoritism and disregard for seniority, when it comes to choosing officers for posts of confidence at ministerial level.

Efforts by the government to reorganize, re-orient and re-educate the armed forces and the police have not been entirely successful and there is reason to believe that the government does not want to be too "pushy" for fear of making matters worse.

Less than three months ago the tension between civil and military authorities was so severe that Premier Adolfo Suarez was forced to postpone a trip to the Americas.

Generals in eastern and southern continental Spain and in the Canary Islands — at least one of them enjoying respect and potential support among fellow officers — have spoken out sharply in public against the government's handling of the terrorist problem.

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Cipa to Step Down

EG Rescue Plan: Cuts, Writedown

By John M. Geddes

T BERLIN, Dec. 4 (NYT) — Telefunken, West Germany's electrical-products giant, d today a wide-ranging, pri- ector rescue program designed rn the company to profitabil- giving it more funds, fewer s and a new chief executive

plan, introduced by the com- board with the support of its banks, includes provisions billion Deutsche marks in nds, a capital writedown, a cent cut in the firm's 125,000- work force and a willing- sell any unprofitable divi-

addition, Walter Cipa, the ny's management board chairman, announced unexpectedly that he would not renew his five-year contract when it expires in August. A new chairman, he said, would be appointed soon.

Projected Loss

The need for the rescue plan was emphasized by the company, which forecast that its losses would widen to 960 million DM in 1979 from last year's loss of 337 million DM while its sales are expected to rise 2 percent to 14.4 billion DM.

The loss projection would make 1979 the worst year ever for the country's second largest electrical company. Since 1973, it has had the effects from past management mistakes compounded by having to face low-cost imports when most of its production centers are in West Germany where wages are relatively high.

To a degree, AEG's position and its need for a rescue program is a characteristic it shares with such other companies as Chrysler and British Leyland. But what sets the AEG plan apart, is that the entire cost and risk is being borne by the private sector.

The West German government, while loudly hinting that it would hate to see the company insolvent and have unemployment rolls swelled by its work force, has shied *away from any specific statement* that it would rescue the ailing company. In its absence, West German banks have spearheaded the rescue.

The rationale behind the banks' bid is not an altruistic one, even aside from any long-term success of the restructuring plan. With AEG in trouble since 1973, the banks have a considerable loan exposure with the company.

Share Exchange

In addition, it is politic for the banks to mount such a program when the legislature is planning to review the banking law in its next session. *West German banks can* act as brokerage houses, can hold industrial interests and act as banks at the same time. This universal banking system results in the banking sector having considerable economic power, a factor that could come under legislative scrutiny. The banks have argued that this system also involves more responsibility for the whole economic scene, including companies like AEG.

The rescue plan still has to meet with shareholder approval at an extraordinary meeting set for January. The shareholders have not received a dividend since 1973 and under the plan, the worth of their holdings will be cut, since they will receive one new AEG share for every currently held.

But if shareholders are being asked to sacrifice for the company's future, bankers are risking somewhat more. According to AEG officials, the company plans to issue a new stock offering to double share capital after the cut announced today. These shares will have a nominal value of 50 DM and will be sold at 150 DM, thus yielding the company 930 million DM.

With AEG shares closing today at 40.2 DM a share and prospects for public demand for the new issue limited, a 25-bank consortium has guaranteed the company that it will *underwrite and accept the new issue.*

The banks have also agreed to restructure some 2 billion DM of the company's long-term debt into an 8-year loan with a three-year grace period. Other banks may be asked to buy some of the 200-million-DM in promissory notes the company is considering placing.

Another 155 million DM in promissory notes, with options on later stock purchases, may be offered to other West German companies or insurance firms.

One development today that was linked to the banks' support was the announcement that Hans Friderichs, chairman of Desdner Bank, was one of three nominees to *AEG's supervisory board, which* makes broad policy and hiring decisions. Mr. Friderichs is expected to exert a strong voice in the choice of Mr. Cipa's replacement.

Mr. Cipa also said the company was planning to give up its home entertainment equipment operations in Britain and rationalize its West German production of electrical motors.

Personnel reductions will cut 13,000 employees in 1980 from AEG's 155,900 staff, including a 20-percent reduction of administrative personnel.

For Mr. Cipa, he said he thinks *that AEG has a chance to prosper* with the rescue plan.

"No shareholder, no credit institute and no company would give another company capital if that company wasn't worthy of rescue," he said, "for that matter, if it didn't have the foundation to be successful in the future."

United Press International

AEG-Telefunken Chairman Walter Cipa unveils restructuring.

pan's GNP 1.8% in Quarter

From Agency Dispatches

YO, Dec. 4 — Japan's gross product grew 1.8 percent djustment for inflation in the quarter, the Economic Plan- gency said today a prelimi- report.

gain over the second quarter that quarter's revised 1.7- rise and the first quarter's cent gain.

third-quarter growth rate to nally adjusted GNP of 119.4 yen (about $480 billion) was ent to 7.4 percent at an an- e, the EPA said.

sted exports in the three were up 4.8 percent from vious quarter at 21.2 trillion le imports fell 0.2 percent to lion yen.

government's growth target l 1979 ending next March is ent after adjustment for in- An EPA spokesman, noting in each of the two past quar- over 7 percent at an annual d the economy will stand a ance of attaining the gov- 's target with exports ex- o increase steadily and con- pending likely to recover.

CFTC Seeks Names From Swiss Bank

In Probe of Squeeze Of Futures for Silver

By Jerry Knight

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (WP) — The traditional secrecy of Swiss bank accounts was challenged yesterday by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, which accused a Swiss bank of violating U.S. law by refusing to name its customers.

The CFTC filed an administrative complaint against Banque Populaire Suisse in an effort to force it to name clients for whom it has placed orders for silver futures.

The Swiss bank has been one of the most active silver traders on the New York Commodity Exchange where silver prices have doubled in recent months.

Second Attempt

Acting on reports that a few big silver speculators were trying to artificially inflate prices, federal commodity regulators on Oct. 19 ordered all silver brokers to report the names of their customers and the size of their investments in silver. Banque Populaire Suisse about two weeks ago told the CFTC it would not comply with the order because doing so would violate Swiss law.

In response, the CFTC yesterday began legal moves intended to make the Swiss bank either name its clients or get out of the U.S. silver market.

The administrative complaint filed by the CFTC's enforcement division is the agency's first challenge to Swiss bank secrecy and its second attempt to force foreign investors to disclose their holdings in U.S. commodity markets.

Calling the test case against Banque Populaire "of paramount importance to the commission's regulatory function," CFTC director of enforcement John Field 3d said, "It is essential that foreign entities not be permitted to use domestic markets for trading purposes if they refuse to comply with lawful commission orders."

CFTC officials said the Swiss bank is the only commodity broker who refused to identify its silver customers.

The CFTC began investigating silver trading after prices jumped rapidly and it appeared that a few large speculators might be trying to "squeeze the market" and force up prices by placing orders for massive amounts of silver. Although the CFTC is forbidden by law to identify commodity traders who are under investigation, trade reports have identified the big silver buyers as members of the family of the late H.L. Hunt, the Texas oil billionaire.

Several members of the Hunt family were interviewed by CFTC officials about their silver investments, which at one time amounted to more than 75 percent of all the outstanding futures contracts to buy silver. The Hunts reportedly were placing orders for silver futures through several commodity brokers. Whether Banque Populaire was one of them is not known.

The administrative complaint filed against the Swiss bank now goes to an administrative law judge who will hold a hearing on the charges. The complaint asks the judge to order the bank to stop violating the Commodity Exchange Act — in other words, to file the report on holdings — or to prohibit the bank from trading in any U.S. commodity market.

U.S. Capital Outlays to Fall

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ) — The U.S. capital-spending cycle is winding down at an accelerating rate during the current quarter, analysts say.

"*Industry indicators*, such as surveys and order-rate series, have turned quite negative," says Michael Braig, of McDonald & Co.

Although surveys of capital outlay plans suggest that spending in inflation-adjusted terms might range from flat to up 3 percent next year, Mr. Braig and others are looking for a possible decline in real terms of 2 percent.

David Sutliff, of E.F. Hutton, recently reduced his 1980 expectations to the "flat to down 2 percent" range. "We believe the recent tightening of monetary policy will produce a somewhat deeper and longer recession," he says.

There is some uncertainty whether the high level of interest rates has yet begun to crowd out plant and equipment outlays. Some analysts believe money market conditions have tightened to that point.

Some Discord

Townsend-Greenspan & Co., a consulting firm, disagrees, however. "Thus far, the rise in interest rates hasn't seriously affected capital spending," it says. "However, as new projects are considered for which financing must be obtained, the high level of financing costs undoubtedly will become a factor pushing up 'hurdle' rates of return." This refers to the level of return that corporate planners consider essential before committing themselves to an investment.

The firm is among analysts seeing a sharp drop in real non-residential fixed investment this quarter. It earlier had estimated a seasonally adjusted annual decline of 0.9 percent but its latest forecast is for a decline at a 4.2-percent rate.

Townsend-Greenspan projects a 1980 decline of 4.3 percent in non-residential fixed investment, following a rise of 5.1 percent this year. Its economists consider this a relatively mild setback, due to the absence of over-investment during the 1975-79 expansion.

Investment in certain sectors is expected to go on without significant impact from the expected recession, Townsend-Greenspan says. However, such other sectors as oil and gas drilling and those related to airline equipment orders "may be significantly affected by a recession of the magnitude currently projected," a drop of 2.4 percent next year in real gross national product.

Peak Next Year

Because the firm is not expecting a peak in many spending sectors until early next year, it says "the contraction in capital spending is not likely to end until mid-1981. For 1981 as a whole, non-residential fixed investment is projected to fall 4.1 percent in real terms."

Mr. Braig believes stock prices of some of the machinery companies identified with capital spending already are depressed and reflect the prospect of tougher earnings comparisons in 1980. But a number of stocks in the group also have recovered sharply from the October *decline "and there are some stocks I would not* chase any further," he adds.

To guide clients, Mr. Braig has expanded his buy list but also has set price limits at which he would do the buying, refraining if the prices move above those limits.

His list and price buy points: Bucyrus Erie, 18, Caterpillar, 55, Joy Manufacturing, 28, Briggs & Stratton, 28, Cross & Trecker, 21 and Amsted, 40.

"At this stage, you get an awful lot of volatility in these stocks," says Mr. Braig. "People push up the stocks at the first sign of a rate peak and the stocks tend to be as sensitive to interest rate changes as housing. I think we've had too large a move in several of the stocks."

Mr. Sutliff focuses his prime recommendations on Norton, Sundstrand and Parker-Hannifin, which he expects to be hurt least by a spending slowdown. He also recommends *Caterpillar, Clark Equipment* and Eaton, looking beyond prospective lower near-term earnings.

NYSE Advances on Institutional Buying

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (Reuters) — Strength in aircraft, computer and some oil issues contributed to an improved tone for the New York Stock Exchange and prices closed higher today in active trading.

Analysts, citing a rise in the number of large block trades, said institutions did some bargain hunting following the declines the past two sessions.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 5.29 to 824.91 and advances led declines about three to two as volume rose to about 33 million shares.

Aircraft issues are benefitting from a renewed concern about U.S. defense policy as a result of the Ira*nian crisis. One analyst said inves*tors expect there will be a "new emphasis on military-airlift capability" in defense spending plans.

The Commerce Department reported that new factory orders fell $658 million, or 0.4 percent, in October after September's 3.1-percent rise. The order backlog rose $530 million, or 0.2 percent while factory shipments rose $2.8 billion, or 1.9 percent. Factory inventories rose $2.1 billion or 0.9 percent.

Stephen Axilrod, Federal Reserve Board staff director for monetary and financial policy, said the recent drop in federal funds rate was mi*sinterpreted as indicating the Fed*eral Reserve had lessened its resolve to restrain monetary growth. Under the policy adopted Oct. 6, "interest rates can go down, and up. They will bounce around," he said.

In the aircraft group, Boeing, General Dynamics, McDonnell Douglas, Lockheed and Northrop were higher.

United Technologies gained ⅝. Its Pratt & Whitney division will spend $103 million to raise jet engine production.

General Electric won a $205-million Air Force contract for jet engines and gained ¼.

Dollar Rebounds As Gold Declines

LONDON, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ) — The dollar rebounded sharply today after yesterday's drop to a new low against the Deutsche mark and finished higher against most major currencies.

Gold prices drifted lower amid moderate turnover and closed off *$3.50 an ounce from yesterday.*

Currency dealers indicated that the dollar's decline yesterday was essentially a panic response to unconfirmed reports of an insurrection in Saudi Arabia. An absence of alarming news from Saudi Arabia and other Mideast states today prompted market participants to repurchase dollars, dealers said.

Helping to encourage purchases of dollars was an increase in short-term interest rates, with overnight Eurodollar rates at 14.25 percent offered up from 13.44 percent yesterday.

The dollar rose to 1.7250 *Deutsche marks from 1.7061, to* 1.5890 Swiss francs from 1.56 and to 4.0550 French francs from 4.0190 but it fell slightly against to 248.50 yen from 248.82. Sterling fell to $2.1965 from $2.2150.

Gold was quoted here late today at $427-428 an ounce, bid and asked, down from $431.20 at the afternoon fixing, $435 both at the morning fixing and the opening and $431 late monday.

Ford Motor and General Motors added fractions despite reporting lower late-November car sales. Chrysler was unchanged at 6¼.

American Telephone rose ⅜. The Federal Communications Commission allowed higher property depreciation for AT&T. Separately, a U.S. court delayed to February the start of MCI Communications' anti-trust suit against AT&T.

King's Department Stores jumped 2⅜. It said two major holders sold 11 percent of the company's common to Cornwall Equities for $17 a share.

Natomas lost ½. A block of 200,000 shares traded at 29.

Companies increasing quarterly dividends included Square-D Co. to 40 cents a share, Allegheny Ludlum to 35, Dan River to 28, Drexel Bond-Debenture Fund to 43 and Napco Industries to 6.

Sigma Mines declared an initial dividend of 30 cents a share and an extra cash dividend of 75 cents a share.

Campbell Red Lake declared an extra 25-cent cash dividend.

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As Companies Search for Reserves in Stable Areas

S. Oil and Gas Properties Increasingly Attractive

YORK, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ) — l foreign oil companies have a stampede to acquire pro- und reserve oil and gas prop- the United States.

ugh the country has fewer 0 billion barrels of the proven reserves of nearly on barrels, U.S. oil is parti- ttractive because of the na- olitical and economic stabil- ts enormous demand.

or oil companies around the are searching hard for to acquire in stable areas, ly in the U.S.," says a Wall erger expert.

big transactions during reign and domestic bidders id or agreed to pay $5.6 bil- U.S. oil and gas properties, g Shell Oil's pending $3.7- urchase of Belridge Oil, the acquisition ever.

Big Targets

on Bay Mining & Smelting, o-American Corp. unit and active in Canada's oil in- would like to acquire some reserves, too, says a compa- esman. It is understood that rman investors recently ap- d Lazard Freres & Co. seek- elp in making a $200-mil- oil and gas investment.

been whispered on Wall at even Kerr-McGee, one p 20 oil concerns whose oil, uranium assets are worth than Belridge's, has been hed with an acquisition lowever, a spokeman says rr-McGee hasn't been in- any negotiations in recent with Arabs or anyone else."

ctive buying has helped prices of proven U.S. oil during the past year from a barrel to as high as $9 to rrel now, one industry offi- He adds that even untest- acreage "has gone up by rders of magnitude in the or three years."

mers who buy U.S. oil s do not export the oil due sportation costs. Besides, de can not be exported a license and government say the licenses are hard to obtain and are rarely sought. Exports of oil from Alaska's North Slope are banned altogether.

The acquisition activity partly reflects the prospect of U.S. oil-price decontrol, which should be complete by 1982. The rising cost of oil and gas exploration, variously estimated at $5 to $8 per barrel of oil produced, also is a factor.

Even the threat of a hefty "windfall profits" tax is not discouraging some buyers, especially foreigners. The United States is "the last bastion of capitalism" and its tax structure, even if the "windfall" tax is passed, "looks kind of neutral" compared to some foreign tax structures, says John Mackenzie, senior vice president of American Petrofina, the U.S. affiliate of Brussels-based Petrofina. The affiliate has a lease interest in the Baltimore Canyon area of the Atlantic.

But the proposed "windfall-profits" tax, which rubs a lot of U.S. oilmen the wrong way, is among the reasons U.S. oil and gas properties owners are selling. And smaller companies are also disheartened by the vast amount of environmental and other red tape which larger companies and many foreign firms can afford and are accustomed to.

Production Problems

Other sellers have tricky production problems, so they turn to buyers who can justify paying more for their reserves than the sellers could hope to realize from producing them over the long run.

Industry sources say that this was a basic consideration in the decision by Belridge's owners to sell out to Royal Dutch/Shell's Shell Oil affiliate. According to these sources, Shell can justify the $3.6-billion Belridge price tag because it has the technological wherewithal to get maximum production from Belridge's huge California deposits of heavy oil and, perhaps, tap the big reserves of light oil under them.

For some foreigners, interest in U.S. reserves is not new. Shell has been investing in the United States since 1912 and now owns 69 percent of Shell Oil, which last year turned a profit of $814 million. British Petroleum began here in 1930 and parlayed its big Prudhoe Bay oil discovery on the North Slope into a 53-percent interest in Standard Oil of Ohio.

Their competitors now include Italy's state-owned Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi; France's Ste Elf Aquitaine and Cie Francaise des Petroles, and West *Germany's* Veba.

Other Deals

Through Total Petroleum, CFP in 1976 acquired Hanover Petroleum, an oil-exploration concern with interests in production properties in North Dakota's promising Williston Basin, on the Louisiana coast and in California. The company reportedly considered competing against Getty Oil, which is buying Reserve Oil & Gas for $631 million, and continues to be "acquisition-oriented," an official says.

Veba, among the early prospective bidders on Belridge, backed away when the stakes soared.

U.S. companies have also been active. In early November, Southland Royalty agreed to buy for $131 million P&O Oil, a unit of Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co., of London, whose principal assets are producing oil and gas properties in west Texas.

And it has been rumored that brothers Nelson Bunker Hunt and William Herbert Hunt, who recently purchased 7.3 percent of Louisiana Land & Exploration's shares, are readying a tender offer of $60 a share for Louisiana Land stock, now selling at about $47.37 a share.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Britain

Plessey

2nd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	164.10	152.00
Pre-tax Net	6.25	10.71
Per Share	1.67	2.81
1st Half	1979	1978
Revenue	334.1	303.9
Profits	12.74	14.99
Per Share	1.67	2.81

United States

Stevens (J.P.) & Co.

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	494.9	480.5
Profits	15.53	11.46
Per share	1.20	0.89
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	1,830.	1,650.
Profits	47.66	36.42
Per share	3.69	2.83

Chrysler Workers Reject 3-Year Freeze on Wages

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 — Leaders of the United Auto Workers union today rejected Senate legislation tying government aid for Chrysler to a three-year wage freeze, even if it means the company goes out of business.

UAW President Douglas Fraser, after a two-hour meeting with 250 union leaders, announced the action, which he said was "unanimous."

The Senate Banking Committee approved a bill Nov. 29 calling for $1.25 billion in government loan guarantees to Chrysler, conditioned in part on UAW workers at Chrysler accepting a three-year wage freeze. Earlier, the House Banking Committee passed a $1.5-billion loan-guarantee proposal along administration guidelines without such a requirement.

Mr. Fraser indicated he expects the administration to announce shortly that it opposes the wage freeze, co-authored by Sens. Richard Lugar, R-Ind., and Paul Tsongas, D-Mass.

"I believe the administration will say that Lugar-Tsongas is absolutely unworkable," he said. He added that Chrysler workers "would not ratify an agreement with a three-year wage freeze. . .even if it came to the Chrysler survival."

He added that the union would consider other concessions to Chrysler.

The Chrysler bills are not expected to reach the floor of either house until next week at the earliest. Sen. Ted Stevens of Alaska, acting Senate Republican leader, said the bill could face a filibuster from opponents to Chrysler aid.

A well-informed House source, who declined to be identified, said there was strong sentiment to modify the House bill along lines of the Senate measure.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 4

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —							
39⅝	29½	ACF 2.24	6.5	6	82	34⅝	34¼	34½	+ ¼
18⅝	14½	AMF 1.24	8.4	6	952	14¾	14½	14¾	
25	12½	AM Intl .28	2.8	233	301	14⅛	13¾	14	+ ⅜
12¼	9½	APL 1	9.8	47	9	10⅛	10¼	10¼	
42	32½	ARA 1.82	5.3	7	197	34½	33⅝	34½	
33½	21⅞	ASA 2.40e	7.6		695	32½	31⅝	31¾	— ¾
12¾	8⅛	ATO .56	5.6	4	62	10⅛	10	10	
25	17	AVX s .25	1.0	13	142	24½	23¾	24	
42⅝	29½	AbbtLb 1	2.4	14	1009	40⅝	39⅝	40⅝	+1⅛
24⅝	17	AcmeC 1.20	5.4	5	14	22½	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
4⅝	3¼	AdmDg .04	1.1	5	5	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
13⅛	10¼	AdaEx 1.32e	11.		20	12½	12¼	12⅜	
6⅛	4¼	AdmMl .20e	4.3	46	4	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	30⅝	AAD n		14	198	36⅝	36¼	36⅝	— ⅛
36⅝	28⅝	AetnLf s1.80	5.2	5	448	34¼	34⅛	34½	+ ⅛
28¼	17⅝	Ahmans 1.20	5.1	5	13	24	23¾	23¾	— ½
3¼	2	Aileen			40	2½	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
35⅝	23⅛	AirPrd .80	2.5	9	662	32¼	31⅝	32⅛	+ ⅜
25⅝	16⅝	AirbFrt 1.20	4.7	10	132	u25⅝	25⅛	25½	+ ¼
17⅝	11¼	Akzona .80	6.5	6	55	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
8⅝	6⅝	AlaP dpf.87	12.		19	7	6⅞	7	
87½	70	AlaP pf 9	13.		z60	72	71½	71½	—1½
81	64⅛	AlaP pf 8.28	13.		z150	66	65	65	
15⅝	13⅝	Alegsco 1.48	10.	8	25	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅜
39⅝	14⅛	Alaskin .80	2.1	27	245	38	36¾	37¾	+1
36	27⅝	Albany s 1	3.5	8	x37	29½	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	6½	Alberto .36	4.5	9	26	8½	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
45	34⅛	Albrtsn 1.20	3.3	7	34	35⅝	35	35⅝	+ ⅝
42	32⅝	AlcanA 2.40	6.0	4	866	40⅝	40½	40¼	+ ⅜
37¼	22⅝	AlcoStd 1.40a	4.3	6	8	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ¼
9⅝	5⅝	Alexdr .40	6.0	6	510	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
34⅝	19⅝	AllgCp 1.08a	2.9	6	26	28	27¼	28	+ ⅝
28⅝	22	AlaCp pf2.86	12.		2	23¼	23¼	23¼	
26⅝	14¼	AlgLud 1.28	4.9	4	69	26	25⅞	26	
42½	30	AlgLd pf 3	7.1		8	42¼	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅜
22⅝	19	AlgLd pf2.19	11.		11	19⅝	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
18	14⅝	AlgPw 1.76	10.	7	152	17	16¾	16⅝	— ⅛
17¼	13⅝	AllenGp s 1	6.8	6	33	14¾	14½	14⅝	
42⅛	24	Allergan .60	1.6	13	477	38⅝	37⅝	38¼	+ ⅝
48½	27⅝	AllId Ch 2	4.4		743	45⅝	45⅛	45¼	+ ⅜
13½	10⅝	AlldMnl .84	6.9	6	6	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
22¼	10⅝	AlldPd .60	3.1	10	14	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
27½	28⅝	AllsStr 1.60	6.7	5	38	24⅝	24	24	— ⅛
38⅝	28⅝	AllsCh 1.80	5.0	6	184	36⅛	36	36	
18⅝	11½	AlltrAu .64b	4.3	8	7	15	15	15	
21⅝	14⅝	AlphPr .72a	4.8	6	4	15	15	15	+ ⅛
60½	45½	Alcoa 2.80	5.4	4	317	52⅝	51½	51⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	13½	AmISug 1	3.8	9	32	26¼	25¾	26¼	+ ⅛
45¼	35½	Amax s 1.80	4.4	7	182	41⅛	40⅝	41	+ ⅝
60	44½	Amax pf 3	5.6		5	54¼	53½	53½	— ½
35¼	16¼	Amcord 1.27f		9	12	34⅛	33⅝	34⅛	+ ⅛
107½	54⅝	AHes pf3.50	3.8		61	94⅝	93	93	—1½
14⅝	9⅛	AmAir .40	4.2	3	411	9⅝	9½	9½	
6⅛	3⅛	AmAir wi			81	3⅝	3½	3½	
20⅝	16½	AAir pf 2.18	12.		18	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅝
18⅝	12	ABakr 1.20	6.9	8	215	17⅝	17	17½	+ ¼
67⅛	47⅝	ABrnds 5	7.8	6	732	64⅝	64⅛	64⅛	— ⅜
32⅝	23	ABrd pf1.70	5.6		1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
33½	28¼	ABrd pf2.75	9.5		2	29	29	29	— ¼
35⅝	28¾	ABrd pf2.67	8.2		1323	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
47⅝	33⅝	ABdcst 1.60	4.3	7	596	37½	36⅝	37⅛	+ ⅛
16	11	ABkM .70	5.1	6	4	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
41⅛	33⅝	AmCon 2.80	8.1	5	73	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
22¼	18	ACon pf1.75	9.7		x76	18	18	18	
7¼	2⅝	ACentry		28	10	5¼	5½	5½	— ⅜
32⅝	24⅝	ACyan 1.60	5.4	8	907	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	+ ½
18½	8⅝	AmDistl		67	125	16½	15⅝	16	— ⅝
27	17¼	ADT 1.16	6.4	7	112	18½	18	18½	— ⅜
23½	17½	AEPw 2.22	12.	8	588	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
36⅝	27¾	AmExp 1.80	5.7	7	331	31⅝	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	AFamil .60b	5.9	4	197	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	
22½	18	AGlbd 2e	10.		57	19⅝	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
21⅝	15½	AGnCy 1.44	7.2		5	20	19⅝	20	
38⅝	24⅝	AGnins 1	2.7	6	75	37⅝	37	37	— ⅛
16½	9⅝	AHerit Lf .48	3.7	8	x5	13	13	13	+ ¼
24½	14⅛	AmHoist 1.12	5.0	6	349	23	21¾	22¼	— ¼
29½	24⅝	AHome 1.60	5.8	11	1825	27¾	27⅝	27½	
35⅝	23⅝	AmHosp .80	2.4	12	302	33¼	33	33⅛	+ ½
11½	8	AmInvt .40	4.6	6	33	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
32⅝	24⅛	AMfrs .80	2.4	13	539	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+ ⅜
9⅝	4⅝	AmMotrs .07e	1.0	3	473	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
47¼	36	ANotR 3.20	7.4	10	200	43½	42	43½	+ ⅜
31½	19½	ASLFl n.80b	3.1	4	38	26¼	25⅝	26¼	+ ⅜
19⅝	19⅝	AShip .88e	5.2	31	67	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
58⅝	39½	AStand 3.60	6.5	6	48	55⅝	55	55¼	+ ½
10⅝	6	ASterl .32	4.0	8	185	8⅛	7⅞	8	
34½	23½	AmStr .80	2.9	4	98	27¼	26½	27¼	+ ½
59⅝	48½	AmStr pf		4		49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	
64⅝	51⅝	ATT 5	9.4	7	1731	53⅝	53	53⅝	+ ¼
67⅝	54¼	ATT pf 4	7.1		7	56½	56½	56½	— ¼
47⅝	38⅝	ATT pf 3.64	8.9		125	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	
49⅝	40	ATT pf 3.74	8.9		4	42	41⅝	41⅝	+ ⅛
19	14⅝	AWat pf1.43	8.9		z100	16	16	16	+ ¼
13	11	AWat pf1.25	11.		z240	11	11	11	
13¾	11	AWa Spf1.25	9.6		z200	13	13½	13	+1
21	15½	Ameron 1.20	6.9	5	6	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
14⅝	11¼	AmesD .40b	2.8	5	19	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
46⅝	29⅛	Ametek 2	4.4	11	x28	45¼	44⅝	45	— ⅛
25¼	16	Amfac 1.20	5.5	5	99	22	21¾	22	— ⅛
40⅛	29½	AMPInc .76	1.9	12	160	39⅝	39	39¼	+ ¼
23⅝	13½	Ampco .60	3.0	9	10	20¼	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
19½	14	Ampex .05e	.3	10	231	19⅝	18¾	19	+ ¼
7⅛	3	AmrepCp		9	673	7	5¼	7	+1¾
24⅝	14⅛	Amstar 1.35	6.6	8	54	20½	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅜
7⅝	6½	Amst pf .68	10.		9	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
43	32¼	Amsted 2.20	5.8	6	31	38	37½	37⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	14⅝	Analog s		18	17	23	22¾	23	
18⅝	14⅛	Anchor s1.20	7.8	5	54	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅜
25	18⅛	AnClay 1.12	4.8	7	5	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	5½	Anaelica .34	5.3	6	27	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
20¼	8⅝	Anbrter .40	2.0	8	125	u25⅝	19⅝	20	+ ½
39⅝	18⅝	Apache s .40	1.1	14	233	36⅝	35⅝	35¼	+ ⅛
81¼	66⅝	APw pf8.12	12.		z2500	70	69⅝	69⅝	+1⅜
12½	6⅛	ApldDig		9	254	9⅝	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
11½	6⅛	ApplMg		9	306	u12	11⅛	12	+ ⅝
27⅝	18½	Arcata 1.28	5.1	6	44	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ½
35	28⅝	Arcat pf 2	6.3		10	31½	31	31½	+ ⅜
31¼	24½	Arcat pf2.16	7.9		21	27⅛	26⅝	27¼	+ ½
30⅛	12¼	ArchrD .20b	.7	14	488	29⅛	28⅝	28½	
17¼	5	ArcEn .10e	1.8	13	23	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
21⅝	16⅝	ArizPS 2	11.	7	339	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
109	96⅛	ArizPsf 10.70	10.		x3000	103	103	103	+1½
12¼	8	ArkBst .60b	6.9	67	19	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
51¼	30⅝	ArkLGs 2.48	4.8	11	64	u51⅝	50⅝	51⅝	+ ⅜
3⅞	1⅝	ArlenRty		428	314	2⅝	2¼	3¼	+ ½
10⅝	5¼	Armada	6		4	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
27½	18	Armco 1.50	6.6	4	267	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
35	26	Arm pf 2.10	7.3		4	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ⅜
54	42⅝	Armr pf4.75	11.		z220	44	44	44	+1
19	14⅝	ArmCk 1.10	6.6	6	279	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅜
44½	38	ArmCp3.75	9.5		z40	39½	39½	39½	+1
25½	17⅛	ArmRu 1.20	6.7	4	36	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞	— ½
22⅝	17⅝	AroCorp 1b	5.3	5	13	19¼	19	19	— ¼
38¼	9¼	ArrowE .20r	.7	6	20	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+ ¼
16½	11	Arvin 1.12	9.3	4	20	12⅛	11⅞	12	
31⅛	13⅝	Asarco 1a	3.3	4	1159	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	
45½	31	AshOil s 2.28	5.3	8	1291	41⅝	41½	41½	— ⅛
21½	15⅝	AsdDG 1.50	8.0	6	288	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
22⅛	17⅛	Athlane 1.20	6.2	5	8	19½	19	19½	+ ⅜
20⅝	16⅝	AtCyEl 1.84	9.6	8	66	19½	19	19¼	— ¼
82½	52¼	AtRich 2.80	3.5	9	1004	80⅝	79⅝	80½	+2
46½	37½	AtlRcpf3.75	9.6		z100	39	39	39	— ½
98¼	62½	AtlRcpf2.80	2.9		4	95½	95¼	95½	+2¼
20⅛	9⅝	AtlasCp		8		14⅝	14¼	14⅝	— ⅛
41	28½	AutoDis .64	1.8	16	438	35¼	35¼	35½	+ ¼
28½	18⅝	AvcoCp 1.20	4.5	3	966	27¼	25¾	26⅝	+1⅜
57	39½	Avco pf 3.20	5.9		29	54	53	54	+2
71	49½	Avco pf 4.20	6.2		2	68	68	68	+4¾
21½	13⅝	Avery .40	3.2	8	45	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
26⅝	14⅛	Avnet .80	3.2	6	146	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ¼
56	37¼	Avon 2.80	7.2	9	1163	38⅝	38½	38½	+ ⅜
21⅝	10	Avdin		13	148	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
		— B—B—B —							
23⅝	1⅛	BT Mfg			24	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
12⅛	6⅝	Bache .50a	5.5	7	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
54	29⅝	Bakr Int .40	1.1	17	373	53¼	54	54⅝	+ ⅜
40½	19	BaldwU 1.20	4.1	6	31	29⅝	29¼	29½	
28⅝	20⅝	BallCp 1.40	5.8	5	18	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	— ⅛
48⅝	23⅛	BallyMf s.10	.3	23	2365	33¼	32¼	33	+ ¼
26⅛	21⅛	BallGE 2.44	11.	7	x201	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
49	41½	Ball pf 8.50	10.		y110	43	43	43	+ ⅛
24⅝	18¼	BanCal .92	3.9	5	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ¼
19½	11⅝	Bandag .60	3.4	9	65	16⅝	16	16¼	+1¼
29⅝	19¼	BankFnl .80	3.0	4	27	26⅝	25⅝	26¼	+ ⅝
40¼	27⅝	BanP pf 2	5.6		4	36	35⅝	36	+1½
43¼	30⅝	BkNY 2.72	7.4	5	1.57	37⅛	36½	36¾	+ ⅜
16	12⅝	BkofVa 1.16	8.3	4	2	14	14	14	— ⅛
30⅝	24	BkAm 1.32	5.0	7	780	26¼	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅛
48¼	32⅝	BankTr 3.30	7.7	5	33	42½	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅛
28	22⅝	BkTr pf2.50	9.8		3	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
49	40	BkTr pf4.22	10.		5	42¼	42	42	+ ¼
14	7⅝	Bankmr .14	1.6	8	134	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	+1⅛
58¼	24¼	Barber 1.60	3.6	10	267	45¼	43½	44¼	—1
15⅝	16⅝	BardCR .36	2.7	10	129	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	+ ⅜
21⅝	15½	BarnGo s.80	4.2	5	15	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
23½	14⅝	BarryW s.52	2.4	11	46	21⅞	21¼	21½	
36⅛	23½	Bausch s 1	2.9	11	x577	35¼	34¼	35	— ⅛
49	35⅝	BaxTrv .50	1.8	15	768	48⅝	48	48⅝	+ ⅜
10⅝	3⅝	BayColP			48	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
27⅝	18⅝	BayStG 2	9.1	6	10	22⅝	22	22	— ⅛
12½	9⅝	BaykCle .48	3.7	7	15	u13	12¼	13	+ ¼
38	26	Bearing .92	3.1	8	34	30	29⅝	30	+ ¼
24¼	19⅝	BeatFd 1.20	5.7	8	655	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅜
51½	41	Beat pf 3.38	7.9		10	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅜
32½	20	Beckm .32	1.0	18	79	30⅝	30⅝	30¾	+ ⅜
34½	27⅝	BecinD .92	2.8	11	729	33	32⅝	32⅝	+ ½
45⅝	31⅝	Beech 1	2.2	14	572	u46¼	44½	46¼	+1⅝
13½	2⅝	Beker		7	149	13	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
47¼	24⅝	BelcoP s .80	1.9	7	149	43⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	19⅝	Belden 1.40	5.7	5	46	28¼	27¾	27⅝	+ ⅛
9	6¼	BeldnH .36b	5.4	6	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
22½	14⅝	BellHow .96	5.0	12	46	19⅝	19½	19¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	5½	BellInd .20a	1.7	7	70	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
19⅝	15⅝	BelCd s 1.64			37	18	18	18	
30½	19⅝	Bemis 1.40	5.1	4	3	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ½
45	35⅝	Bendix 2.84	7.3	5	35	39⅝	39	39	— ⅜
72½	22⅝	BenCo 2	7.5	6	65	26⅞	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
46¾	36⅛	Benef pf4.30	11.		400	37⅝	36½	37⅝	+1¼
47½	40	Benef pf4.50	11.		z40	41	41	41	+1¾
140¼	100	Benef pf5.50	4.6		z80	119	119	119	—1
26½	21	Benef pf2.50	11.		z120	24	22	23½	+1½
4⅝	2⅝	BenpIB		13	364	4½	3⅞	4	
7¼	3	BerkeyP		9	63	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
29⅝	22	BestPd .24	1.0	8	543	24½	24	24	— ¼
25⅝	19⅛	BethSt1 1.60	8.0	3	268	20	19⅝	19⅝	
44½	29⅝	BioThr .86	2.3	13	117	38½	38	38½	+ ¼
33⅝	14½	Binney .92	4.1	11	52	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
25⅝	16⅝	BisFSL s		7	70	25¼	24⅝	25	— ¼
25¼	16¼	BlackDr .68	3.1	10	524	22¼	22⅛	22½	— ¼
24½	18⅝	BlairJns 1	5.0	6	x28	20⅝	19⅝	20	
25½	13¼	BlissL 1.10	5.2	6	21	21⅝	21	21	— ½
27¼	20⅝	BlckHR 1.60	6.3	9	18	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
29½	19⅝	BlueB 1.60	5.8	5	673	28	27⅝	27⅝	
14½	7⅝	Bluebird .28	1.9	7	x4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
6¼	3⅝	BobbleBr		5	33	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
51¼	37¼	Boeing s1.40a	2.9	6	3295	47½	46⅛	47½	+1¼
40⅝	25⅝	BokeC 1.80	4.6	5	217	32¼	32⅛	32½	— ⅛
27⅝	24⅛	Borden 1.82	7.2	6	151	25½	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
37¼	26⅝	BorgW 2.20	6.8	5	47	34	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
8½	4⅛	Bormns .20	4.7	7	24	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	19⅝	BosEd 2.44	12.	6	81	21⅝	20⅝	21	— ⅜
11⅝	9	BosEc pr1.17	12.		37	9½	9¼	9⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	11¼	BosEpr1.46	12.		9	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ¼
14½	6⅝	Bonanlt .20	2.7	9	457	7⅝	7½	7½	— ¼
56⅝	23⅝	BrounC .80	1.5	16	300	55	54	54½	+ ½
29⅝	24½	BrisSt 1.20a	4.6	8	53	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
38¼	31	BristM 1.44	4.0	11	1210	36⅛	35¾	36	
44	35½	BristM pf 2	5.0		7	40½	40	40⅛	+ ⅛
35¼	17½	BritPet 1.02e	3.1	7	539	33⅝	33⅛	33¼	+ ⅛
19½	12½	BrkwGl 1.08	6.5	10	25	13	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
25	18⅝	BkvUG 2.02	9.5	6	11	21½	21	21¼	+ ⅛
26½	23⅝	BkUG pf2.47	10.		5	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
24	16	BwnSh 1	4.3	5	9	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
19½	8⅝	Brown .30	1.6	6	26	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
28¾	22½	BwnGp 2	7.7	5	9	26⅝	x25⅝	26	— ⅛
15⅝	11	BwnFer .70	5.0	9	191	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	
15⅝	10⅝	Brnswk .80	7.0	5	226	11½	11¼	11⅜	+ ¼
30¼	24⅝	Brnsk pf2.40	9.6		2	25	25	25	+ ⅛
24¼	17½	BrushW s 1	5.3	6	3	19	19	19	+ ¼
25	15¼	BucyEr .88	4.2	7	559	21½	21	21	+ ⅛
37⅝	23	BuffFc 1.80	5.5	7	10	33½	32⅝	32⅝	—1
16⅝	9¼	Bundy 1	9.8	6	42	10½	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
19⅝	16	BunkrH 1.92	11.		25	17¼	17	17	
29⅝	13⅝	BunkR .84	3.2	7	37	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ½
31	18⅝	BnkR pf1.50	5.8		3	26	25⅝	26	+ ¼
18½	15	Burlind 1.40	9.0	6	670	15¼	15½	15⅝	
65	35¼	BurlNo 2.10	3.6	9	254	58⅝	57¼	57¾	— ⅛
7½	5⅝	BrlNo pf .55	9.2		7	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
58¼	36	BrlNo pf2.85	5.5		3	52	52	52	— ⅛
33⅝	18⅛	Burndy 1	3.0	10	16	33	32½	32⅝	+ ⅜
7⅛	2⅝	BrnsRL		16	776	6⅛	5¼	5⅝	— ⅜
81⅝	64⅝	Burrgh 2.20	2.8	12	552	80	79¼	80	+1
25¾	14	Butlrin s.80	3.4	7	12	23½	23¼	23¼	— ¼
15	6⅝	Buttes		74	316	13½	13	13⅛	+ ¼
		— C—C—C —							
37	27	CBI Ind s1a	2.8	13	213	35¼	35⅛	35¼	+ ¼
56¾	44⅛	CBS 2.80	5.8	7	118	48	47⅝	47⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅝	CCI		5	157	7⅝	7½	7¾	+ ¼
60⅛	29½	CIT 2.60	4.8	8	78	54¼	53¼	54	+ ½
53½	51⅝	CIT wd			570	u54⅝	53½	54⅝	+1
12⅝	7⅛	CLC .24	3.0	29	16	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
16	9⅝	CNA Fn		3	498	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
20½	14¾	CNA pf 1.10	5.9		352	19⅝	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
11⅝	9⅛	CNAl 1.08a	11.		30	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
61¾	48⅛	CPC 3	4.9	8	97	61⅝	60⅝	60⅝	
17	14⅛	CP Nat 1.88	12.10		26	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅜
28½	14⅝	CTS .80	3.9	8	108	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ¼
50	29¼	CabotC 1.60	3.7	6	12	43¾	43⅛	43⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	8⅛	Cadence		8	48	20½	19¾	20½	+ ½
34⅛	13¼	Caesars s		24	711	16⅝	16¼	16¼	
24⅝	13⅝	CalInn .50a	2.8	10	366	u25¾	24⅝	25	+ ¼
7¼	2⅝	CamerB		7

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 4

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 16)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div.in$	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
28¾	21½	PitnyB 1.40	4.9	8	81	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	
14⅝	11	PitnB pf2.12	7.3		31	30	29½	29½	— ¼
25	21	Pitksn 1.28	5.1	12	646	24	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
		PionRsc		18	173	6⅝	6	6	— ⅛
21½	17½	Plantrn .16	.7	18	190	21½	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
2	1	Playboy .12	.8	15	22	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
7½	5	Plessey 1.32e	5.8	8	5	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅝
30⅝	20	Pneumo 1	3.3	11	46	30½	30	30½	+ ¼
19¼	10⅝	PogoPd .20b	1.0	13	621	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	18	Polaroid 1	3.7	17	486	26¾	26¼	26¾	+ ⅜
13⅝	10⅝	PndrosA .40	3.2	4	158	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
31¼	24	PopTel 1.16	3.7	4	4	31	31	31	— ⅝
26½	20½	Portac .80b	4.9	7	27	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
		PortGE 1.70	12.	10	273	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
		PoG pf11.50	12.		z90	94	94	94	
22½	18	PorG pf2.60	12.		6	21⅞	21½	21⅞	
35⅝	25⅝	Potlch 1.32	4.2	6	42	31⅝	31¼	31¼	— ¼
14⅝	10	PotmEl 1.40	11.	8	218	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
		PotElpf4.50	12.		z600	38½	38	38	—2½
		PotElpf4.56	12.		z50	34	34	34	— ¼
		PotElpf4.23	9.2		50	45⅝	45¼	45⅝	+1¼
		Premier s		18	41	u25	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
		Presley s.361	3.8	3	57	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
		PrimeC s		18	1167	u22½	21⅛	21⅝	+1
		PrimMt s		13	86	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅜
		ProctG 3.40	4.6	10	386	74	73¼	73½	
		PrdRsh s		8	9	11½	11⅜	11½	— ½
		Proler .75e	3.0	5	28	25	24⅝	25	+ ½
		PSvCol 1.60	11.10		223	14¼	14	14¼	
		PSCol pf2.10	11.		14	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
		PSInd 2.32	9.8	6	103	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
		PSIn pf 1.08	11.		z4290	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
		PSIn pf 7.15	10.		z7800	69¼	69¼	69¼	+ ¼
		PSIn pf 9.44	10.		z7700	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	— ⅛
		PSIn pf 8.96	10.		z1200	86½	86½	86½	+ ⅜
		PSNH 2.12	13.	6	95	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
		PSNH pf2.75	13.		z100	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
		PSvNH 1.92	10.	7	78	19¼	19	19	— ¼
		PSvEG 2.20	11.	6	430	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
		PSEG pf1.40	11.		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
		PSEG pf4.18	11.		z200	37¾	37¾	37¾	
		PSEG pf4.30	12.		z200	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+ ¼
		PSEG pf5.05	11.		z10	44	44	44	+1
		PSEG pf5.28	11.		z1000	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	+ ⅜
		PSEG pf2.17	11.		220	20	19⅞	20	+ ½
		PSEG pf4.08	11.		z50	39½	39½	39½	—1
		PSEG pf5.43	11.		1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
		PSEG pf7.80	11.		z150	70½	69½	70½	+2
		PSEG pf8.08	12.		z260	79	69	69	
		PSEG pf7.40	11.		z70	64½	64½	64½	
		Publick	10		91	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
		Pueblo	4		23	3½	3⅜	3½	
		PR Cem	4		2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
		PgSPL 1.64	11.	8	249	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
		Pullman 1.80	4.3	8	53	u42¼	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅛
		Purex 1.28	8.1	7	18	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
		PurfnFd		59	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
		Puralfr 1.36	5.3	7	36	26	25½	25¾	— ¼
		QuakO 1.40	5.0	7	115	28¼	28	28¼	+ ⅛
		QuaO pf9.56	9.3		z3000	102½	102½	102½	— ⅛
		QuakSO s.80	5.3	9	199	15¼	14⅞	15	— ¼
		Quanex s 1	4.5	8	10	22	22	22	— ⅛
		Questor .20	2.9	11	43	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
		— R — R — R —							
		RBInd .28	2.6	7	18	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
		RCA 1.60	6.9	6	612	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
		RCAp pf 4	7.8		12	51	50½	51	
		RLCs .48	4.5	5	71	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ½
		RTE .45	8.4	5	101	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
		RalsPur .58	5.3	9	374	11⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
		Ramad .12e	1.4	17	314	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
		Ranco .84	6.1	5	109	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
		RapAm .60e	3.2	4	57	19	18⅝	18⅝	
19⅝	18	RapA pfC 3	15.		143	u19½	19⅝	19½	+ ¼
37	28⅝	Raytbl 1.60b	6.8	5	16	23½	23⅛	23½	
21⅝	12⅝	Raymnd 1	7.1	4	53	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
45¾	42½	Raytbn 1.68	2.5	11	1137	63	61⅝	63	+1⅝
40¼	18⅝	ReadBol 1	2.6	13	189	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ¼
36⅝	16⅝	RltRef 1.57e	14.	7	30	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ¼
8¼	3⅝	Redman .14e	1.8	6	80	8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
10¼	7⅛	ReecCp .60	7.5	6	22	8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
33⅝	24⅝	ReevsB 2	7.4	4	12	27	26½	27	+ ⅝
16½	10⅝	RefchCh .74	6.0	12	63	12½	11⅞	12⅛	— ¼
70⅝	29⅝	ReinEl 1.60	2.2	15	51	u71¼	71	71¼	+ ⅝
55⅝	32½	RelGo 2	3.8	5	94	53	53⅝	53	+ ½
83¼	49¼	RelG pf 2.20	2.8		1	79¾	79¾	79¾	—2¼
26	21	RelG pf 2.60	12.		7	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
27½	22½	RelIn pf2.68	12.		1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
9⅝	5⅝	RepAir .20	3.4	5	95	6	5⅞	5⅞	
30	15¼	RepCp .60b	2.8	4	x18	21⅝	21½	21½	+ ½
25⅝	13⅝	RepFnS s 1	4.9	4	26	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ½
2⅝	1⅝	RepMtg			30	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
31	22⅝	RepSt 2a	8.3	3	50	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
30	26⅝	RepTex 1	3.8	7	170	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	
33⅝	10	ResvOil .30	.9	15	560	u33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	28¼	ReynAl 2.20	7.5	3	244	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	
80½	59	ReyM pf4.50	7.5		4	60⅝	60¼	60¼	—1⅝
35	17⅝	RichCo 1.30	5.2	6	23	25	25	25	
26	19⅝	RichMer 1.20	4.8	7	289	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ¼
18⅝	13⅝	RiegelT 1.40	9.8	5	9	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
38⅝	25⅝	RileGran 1	3.2	5	45	32	31½	31½	— ½
20	13⅝	RioGr pf .80	5.0		45	16¼	16	16	— ⅜
26½	18⅝	RiteAid .45	2.6	9	441	24¼	24⅛	24¼	+ ¼
22¼	16⅛	Robshw 1.30	7.3	6	44	18	17¾	17¾	
33⅝	25⅝	Robtsn 1.90	6.8	5	6	28	28	28	
12	8¼	Robins .40	4.3	9	224	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
18¼	14½	RochG 1.48	9.7	7	43	15⅝	15½	15¼	— ⅛
20⅝	16	RochTl 1.56	8.5	7	22	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
19½	18⅛	Rockwr 1	6		24	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
46¼	34	Rockwl 2.60	6.8	6	73	43½	43⅛	43½	+ ¼
47¾	30½	RohmH 2	4.2	7	136	u48	46¼	47¾	+2
19¼	11¼	Rohrind		4	341	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅞
31¼	16¼	Rollins .72	2.4	13	698	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	+ ⅜
40	28⅝	Rolm s		23	170	39½	38¾	39¼	
4⅝	2½	Ronson			73	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	9⅝	Roper s .90	8.7	5	32	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	13⅝	Rorer .84	5.3	9	307	16⅛	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
50½	15	Rosario .80a	1.6	16	552	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	
39	18	Rowan .10	.3	15	117	37	36	37	+ ⅜
18¼	11⅝	RC Cos 1.04	8.2	17	56	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
80¼	58	RoyID 5.53e	7.0	3	275	78½	78½	78½	+1¼
30	21¾	Rubbrm .92	3.1	10	81	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	8¼	RussTop .88	9.5	5	25	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
25⅝	15¼	RyanH 1.20	5.9	7	436	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
27½	19½	Ryders 1b	4.0	7	364	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
		— S — S — S —							
10⅛	5⅝	SCA .35f	4.4	9	173	8⅛	7⅞	8	
32	16⅝	SCM 1.20	5.4	5	135	24⅝	24	24¼	
26¼	15⅛	SPSTec .64	2.5	7	29	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
58½	28⅝	Sabine .56	1.8	34	75	54¼	53½	54¼	+1
23⅝	8⅛	Safeclin .32	1.4	16	92	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅜
44	33¾	Safeway 2.60	7.5	6	319	34¾	34⅛	34½	+ ⅛
11⅝	7½	SagaCp .44	5.6	25	20	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
34¼	22	SJuanR 1.40	4.4	8	26	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
13¼	10⅛	StJoLP 1.26	12.	9	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
60⅝	34⅝	StLsR 2.50	4.6	8	8	54½	54	54	— ¼
11¼	8⅝	SPaul 1.03e	11.		46	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
34⅝	27	StRegP 2	7.0	6	160	28½	28	28½	+ ⅝
7⅝	5¼	Salant .40	7.1	7	17	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
11¼	5	Sambos			319	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	13⅛	SDIeGs 1.52	11.	9	117	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
18⅝	11¼	SJuanR 1.48	11.	11	9	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
33⅝	15⅛	Sanders .20	1.5	14	157	u34	33⅝	34	+ ½
55½	29⅛	SFeInd 2.60	4.8	7	382	54⅝	53	53¾	+ ½
15¼	8	SFeIn pf .50	3.4		1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅜
35⅝	18¼	SFeInt .72	2.1	59	322	35	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅝
17⅛	13	SgWel .88	6.1	7	3	14½	14⅝	14½	+ ⅛
9¼	5⅝	SaulRE			54	7	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
10⅝	5⅝	SavAStp		12	127	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
13¾	8¼	SavOnD .40	3.9	7	244	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
11⅝	9⅝	SavEIP 1.28	11.	7	20	11	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	12	Savin .70	5.0	3	226	14⅝	13¾	14	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	Saxon		10	642	8⅛	7⅝	8	
6⅛	2⅝	Schaefer		16	314	3¼	3¼	3¼	
35¼	27½	SchrPlo 1.44	4.7	8	884	30⅝	29⅝	30¼	+1¼
13⅝	7⅝	Schlitz .80f			422	9	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
100¼	66⅝	Schlmb s1.10	1.1	20	1288	96⅝	95¼	96	+ ⅜
40½	25⅝	ScIAlta s.18	.5	20	57	27½	27⅛	27½	+ ⅜
27¼	18	SCOAs 1.08	4.5	6	50	24½	23⅝	24	— ⅛
5⅛	3½	ScotLad .05e	1.0	6	57	5	4⅝	5	
38⅝	22	ScotFet 1.80	7.7	5	15	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅝
26	14⅝	ScotHF .80	3.3	8	13	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ½
20⅝	13½	ScottP .92	5.0	5	771	18⅝	18	18¼	+ ¼
17⅝	10	Scottys .40	2.3	10	86	u17⅝	17¼	17½	+ ¼
21½	17¼	Scovill 1.32	7.6	6	231	20	19¼	20	+ ⅞
16⅝	7⅛	Scudder .14		19	14	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅝	Scud pf .90e	10.		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
13¾	9⅝	SeaCA pf1.46	14.		16	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
25	14⅝	SeaCant .20	2.3	6	72	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ½
32⅝	24½	SeaBCL 2.20	8.1	3	202	27	26½	27	+ ⅜
28¼	10	SeaWA .30f		8	27	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ¼
31⅞	24	Seafst 1.12	4.1	6	17	27¼	26⅝	27¼	— ⅛
42¼	25½	Searm 1.10	2.7	14	75	41½	39¼	41½	+1¾
23	12⅝	Seagrv .72e	1.6	6	24	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	+ ½
19¼	14	SearAir n.44	2.8	9	14	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
19¼	11¼	SealPwr 1.40	7.3	7	42	19½	19½	19½	— ½
18⅝	11¼	SearleG .52	2.9	12	1080	18½	17¾	18⅛	+ ½
22	17⅝	Sears 1.28	7.0	7	2284	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	4½	Seatrain			50	6	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
34¾	25⅝	SecPac n1.80	5.9	5	120	30⅝	30½	30½	— ¼
50	34⅛	Sedco .64	1.3	83	47	48⅝	48	48⅝	+ ⅝
14	8	SelsLJ 1.20	13.	6	41	9½	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	SvCpInt .34	3.7	5	43	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
14½	7⅝	Shakespr .52	4.1	8	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
18⅝	11¾	Shaklee .74	5.3	4	126	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
43⅝	22¼	Shapell .15	.4	4	21	37⅝	36⅝	37⅝	+ ½
18½	8⅝	ShearH .48b	4.2	8	96	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ¼
54⅝	30¼	ShellOil 2.40	4.4	8	167	54½	53⅝	54½	+1
33¾	27	ShellTr s1.271	1.4	6	26	30⅝	30¼	30¼	— ⅜
11⅝	7⅝	ShelGlo .70	8.8	4	143	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
16⅝	7⅝	ShelPt 1.25	9.9		4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
28⅝	19⅝	Shwin .15e	.5	15	38	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ½
14¼	12	SierPac 1.34	10.	7	40	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
39¼	19⅛	Signal 1	2.7	7	2057	36¼	36⅛	37	—1⅛
38½	28⅝	Signode 1.72	5.1	6	5	33½	33⅝	33½	+ ⅜
20⅝	11	SimPrec .28	2.1	10	84	13½	13	13½	+ ½
13⅝	8⅝	SimpPat .56	6.1	11	335	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	
16⅝	7½	Singer .50f			329	8	7⅝	8	— ⅛
33¾	24⅛	Sinar pf2.50	14.		7	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
12¾	9⅛	Skyline .48	4.8	11	159	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅜
22¼	16¼	SmithA 1.40	8.4	3	20	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
73	42¾	SmithIn 1.12	1.5	14	278	72⅝	71⅝	72⅝	+1
63	38¾	SmithIn s1.44	2.4	17	908	62¼	60⅝	61¼	+ ¼
30¼	14½	SmithTr 1	3.6	9	86	23	27¼	28	+ ⅝
22¼	17¾	Smucker 1.10	5.4	6	16	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅝
28½	20⅝	SnapOn s.80	2.8	14	145	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	+ ⅝
10⅝	6⅝	SonyCp .10e	1.4	18	105	7⅝	7	7⅛	
21½	16½	SoJin s.76i	4.2	7	25	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
5¼	2⅝	SoAlHFn			17	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
18	14¾	SCrEG 1.68	11.	9	x184	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
20½	16⅝	SoJerIn 1.74	8.5	8	x56	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅜
55½	28⅛	Southwn .60	1.2	7	5	50½	50	50½	+ ¼
17	11¾	SoetBk .80	5.7	5	41	14	14	14	
12⅞	8⅞	Talley pf 1	11.		13	9⅝	9	9	
19¼	15¾	TampE 1.44	8.2	8	959	18	17½	17½	— ½
30⅝	17⅝	Tandy		9	328	29⅝	29⅝	29¾	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Tandycft n		3	32	4⅝	4½	4½	
18⅝	9⅝	Tchnclr .72	4.0	6	99	u18½	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¼
18⅛	9⅞	Technicn		13	18	15⅛	15	15	
64	45⅛	Teltrnx .84	1.4	13	67	59¾	58¼	59½	+1¼
18	7⅛	Telcom .70	5.4	4	87	13¼	13	13	— ¼
11¼	4	Telecor 6.60c			1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
154½	91	Teleds 9.92f	7.2	5	385	138⅞	135¾	138⅞	+3⅝
23¼	11⅝	Telprmt		20	330	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	3¼	Telex		21	160	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
41⅛	29	Tenneco 2.40	5.9	8	818	40⅝	39¼	40⅝	+ ⅜
88¼	72½	Tenc pr 7.40	9.7		8	76½	76½	76½	— ½
34	14⅞	Teradyn		16	25	33⅛	32½	32¾	— ⅛
19⅝	7	Tesoro		5	831	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
33¾	19⅛	Tesor pf2.16	6.6		284	33	32⅝	32½	— ⅛
32⅛	23⅛	Texaco 2.16	7.2	5	2271	30	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
45¾	35½	TexCm 1.60	2.6	8	13	44¼	44⅛	44¼	+ ⅛
63½	33⅝	TexEst 2.70	4.3	10	89	u63⅝	62⅝	62⅝	— ⅛
28¾	24¼	TxET pf2.87	11.		10	26¼	26	26¼	
27⅝	22¾	TexGT s1.46	5.4	8	67	27¼	26¾	27¼	+ ¾
24½	16¼	TexInd .60	3.3	4	24	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
101	75¾	TexInst 2	2.2	12	361	91¼	89¾	90¼	+ ¼
16	6⅛	TexInt			1966	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ¼
60⅝	20¼	TexOGs .48	.8	13	310	59⅝	58	58½	+ ½
74	44½	TxPcLd .45e	.7	25	5	68½	67	68½	+2
20⅛	16¼	TexUtil 1.64	8.7	8	766	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
33	18	Texspil 1.20	3.9	11	291	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+ ½
51⅝	35¼	Texspil pf	5.8		280	51½	50⅝	51⅝	+ ¾
12⅝	3¼	Textl Ind		2	122	4	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
29⅝	22¾	Textron 1.80	7.1	6	349	25¾	25¼	25⅝	— ⅜
32	24½	Textr pf2.08	7.5		2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
46	28¼	Thiokol 1.55	3.4	7	63	u46¼	45	46	+1
46¾	38½	ThmBet 1.52	3.9	10	122	40	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅞
13⅝	8¼	Thomlin .56b	4.6	5	36	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
20⅝	20⅝	Thm JW 1.80	7.2	6	173	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
17¼	10⅛	Thrifty .56	5.0	9	117	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ¼
34¾	20	Tidewtr .90	2.7	13	192	33¾	33⅛	33¾	+ ¾
27¾	16½	Tigerint .80	4.4	4	363	18	17⅝	18	
49⅝	35¾	Timein 1.66	3.8	9	159	44⅛	43½	44⅛	+ ½
35¾	26½	Timl pfB1.57	5.0		22	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
37½	27¼	TimesM 1.20	3.3	8	304	36½	36⅛	36⅝	+ ⅜
63½	46½	Timkn 3a	5.8	6	77	52	51¼	51⅝	+ ⅜
12½	6½	USAir		3	285	7½	7	7	— ⅛
26⅝	17⅝	USAir pf1.87	10.		21	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ½
41½	30	USFid 2.40	6.3	5	118	38	37¾	37⅞	+ ⅜
37⅞	24⅝	USGyps 2.40	7.7	4	102	31½	31⅛	31¼	
16⅝	8	USHom .52	3.6	4	298	14⅝	14⅛	14½	+ ¼
10½	7¾	USInd .76	8.6	5	123	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
18⅝	11¾	USLeas .52	3.4	6	45	15¼	14¼	15¼	+1
9⅝	4⅝	US Rty		4	127	9¾	9	9¾	+ ¾
24	17¾	USShoe 1.48	8.1	4	38	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
26½	16¾	USSteel 1.60	9.4	4	1885	17⅛	16¾	17	
37⅝	30½	USTobc 1.84	5.5	10	31	33½	32⅞	33½	+ ⅜
43¾	35¼	UnTech 2.20	5.3	7	731	41⅝	40⅝	41⅝	+ ⅜
117	99	UTch pf7.32	6.6		2	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
58	47½	UTch pf3.67	7.1		161	55	53¾	54¾	+ ¾
27⅝	23	UTch pf2.55	11.		408	24¼	24¼	24¼	
27⅝	16¾	UnTel 1.52	8.2	7	450	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
31⅝	26½	UnTl pf1.50	5.5		3	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¼
26½	20⅝	UnT 2pf1.50	6.4		1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ¼
37½	13¾	Unitrod .50	1.5	13	42	33⅝	31¾	33¼	+1½
11⅝	6¾	Univer .54	4.8	6	85	11⅝	11½	11½	+ ¼
21½	13	UnivFd .96	6.2	10	26	15⅝	15½	15½	
24½	15⅝	UnLeat 1.20	6.0	7	47	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
50½	40	UpJohn 1.72	3.7	10	525	47½	46¾	46¾	— ⅜
28	17¾	US

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 4

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 17)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Quot.
13¾	7½	Varo	.40	3.9	8	204	104	10		10¼	+ ¼
42	16⅛	Veeco	.60	1.4	14	265	u43			41⅛	42¾ + 1¾
6¾	4⅛	Vendo				11	5	5		5	
13½	10¼	VestSe	1.36e	12.		37	11⅛			11⅛	11⅛ + ⅜
36⅛	24¼	Viacom	.32	.9	16	112	u37½			36¼	37½ + 1½
14¾	10⅛	ViaEPw	1.40	13.	7	1088	11⅛			10⅝	11⅛ + ¼
52	42¼	ViaEP	pf 5	11.		270	45			44½	45 +1½
79	60¾	ViaEP	pf7.72	12.		z330	64			63	64 — ½
99¾	76½	ViaEP	pf9.75	13.		z420	79¾			77½	77½ —1½
28⅝	21¾	ViaEP	pf2.50	12.		20	24			23⅝	24 + ⅜
79½	61	ViaE	pf.7.72	12.		z500	64			64	64
77	58	ViaEP	pf7.45	12.		z1520	61¼			60	60
29¾	7¾	Vornado	.60	2.8	34	99	21¾			20¾	21⅜— ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	Vulcinc	.75	6.1	4	8	12⅝			12⅛	12⅛— ⅛
37	27	VulcnM	1.60	4.9	7	3	32⅞			32⅞	32⅞+ ⅛
				— W—W—W —							
19	11⅝	Wabash	.60	4.1	5	157	14¾			13¼	14½+1½
21	13⅝	Wachov	.84	4.5	7	137	19			18¾	19 + ¼
55¾	42½	Wach	pf2.20	4.4		4	50¼			50¼	50¼— ¼
7¼	3½	WachRlty				35	5⅝			5⅝	5½
35¼	21¼	WalMrt	.30	.9	15	28	35¼			35	35¼
30⅝	24⅛	Walgrn	1.50	5.0	7	101	30⅛			29⅝	30⅛+ ⅜
45¾	32¼	WlkrA	g1.60a		8	37	45⅝			44⅞	45⅝+1⅛
28⅞	22½	WallBus	1	3.6	7	29	28			27½	27¾+ ½
27⅝	18½	WalMu	1.60	6.4	4	45	25¼			25	25 — ⅛
35⅞	26¼	WaltJm	1.80	5.7	6	161	31½			30⅞	31⅜+ ½
11¾	9¾	WaltJ	pf 1	11.		z400	9½	d		9½	9½— ⅜
38	27⅞	WaltJ	pf1.60	4.8		1	33¼			33¼	33¼+ ½
12⅛	7	WardFd			8	39	7⅝			7	7⅜+ ⅜
13	8½	Warnaco	.35r	3.2	4	42	11			10¾	11 — ⅛
59⅞	21¾	WarnS	1.80	3.1	9	104	58¾			58	58 —1
47⅝	32⅞	WrnCom	s 1	2.1	9	352	46⅞			45¾	46⅝+1⅛
120	86½	WrnCp	pf1.25	1.1		2	119			119	119
26½	17⅝	WarnrL	1.32	6.6	10	1554	20⅛			19½	20⅛+ ⅜
27½	21⅝	WashGs	2.40	10.	14	18	22⅞			22⅝	22⅞— ⅛
39	22¼	WshNat	1.40	5.5	6	266	25½			25⅛	25½+ ¼
23⅝	19½	WshWt	2.08	10.	8	33	20⅝			20¼	20⅝+ ⅛
39⅝	25	WasteM	.70	1.8	13	52	u39½			38¼	39
29¾	15	WatkinJ	.40	1.4	17	7	28			27⅞	28 + ⅛
6¾	4⅛	WayGas	.24	5.2		12	4⅝			4⅝	4⅝
7	4⅝	WeanUn	.20	3.8	25	16	5¼			5⅛	5¼
25¼	19⅝	WebbD	.20	1.5	13	319	13½			12⅞	13⅜+ ½
33⅝	25⅝	WellsF	1.72	6.3	5	122	27½			27¼	27½+ ¼
17⅞	10⅝	WelFM	1.25e	8.9	8	36	15⅛			15⅛	15⅛— ⅛
48¾	40½	WPenP	pf4.50	11.		z70	41¼			41	41
37½	27¼	WtPtPe	2.80	9.6	5	76	29½			28⅝	29⅛+ ⅜
14	9⅝	WstCtT	g.80			12	12⅝			12⅝	12⅝+ ⅛
12	7⅝	WnAirL	.40	4.8	4	264	8⅝			8¼	8⅝+ ¼
30⅛	21½	WAir	pf 2	8.5		3	23½			23⅛	23½+ ⅛
35	23	WnBnc	1.64	5.3	6	117	31¼			30⅞	31⅛+ ⅛
37⅝	27⅛	WnCoNa	s.32	.9	20	293	u37⅛			36⅝	37½+1½
30⅝	24⅝	WnCo	pf2.12	7.0		257	30½			30	30½+ ½
62⅝	30⅝	WPoci	32.75e	1.6	6	145	61⅛			61⅛	61⅛— ⅛
24¾	14½	WUnion	1.40	4.4		190	22¼			22	22 — ¼
54	40½	WnUn	pf4.60	9.8		2	47⅛			47	47 —1
11	8⅝	WUn	dpf1.18	13.		79	9¼			9	9 — ¼
63	49½	WUTl	pf 6	12.		1	49			d49	49 — ½
23⅝	19⅛	WUTl	pf2.56	13.		17	19½			d19	19½— ⅝
23	16	WestgE	l .97	5.3	5	865	18½			18⅛	18⅛— ¼
46	39	Wstg	pf 3.80	9.5		z1020	40⅛			40⅛	40⅛— ⅜
35¼	24⅛	Wstvac	1.50	5.2	6	x61	28¾			28¼	28¾+ ½
35½	23½	Weyerhr	1.30	4.5	7	552	28¾			28⅛	28¾+ ¼
48½	34⅝	Weyr	pf2.80	7.1		56	39½			39	39½+ ½
35⅝	26¼	WheelF	1.20	3.5	9	77	34⅛			33⅛	33⅞+1⅛
39⅞	29½	WheelF	pf 2	5.7		2	34⅝			34⅝	34⅝— ⅜
24¾	10	WheelPit	1e	6.1	1	x41	16⅝			16½	16½
48½	34	WhelPit	pf5	13.		y10	37½			37½	37½+1
22½	17½	Whirlpl	1.40	7.7	7	x717	18¼			18¼	18¼— ⅛
27⅝	16¾	WhitC	1.40	6.0	5	620	23¾			23⅝	23⅝— ⅝
43⅛	37	WhitC	pfA 3	8.2		1	36½			d36½	36½— ½
42¾	32	WhitC	pfC 3	9.1		7	33			32½	33 + ⅛
8	4⅝	WhiteMi			4	648	6⅝			6¼	6¼— ⅜
17⅝	11	Whittak	.20	1.2	6	550	16⅝			15⅝	16⅝+ ⅜
17¼	12½	Wickes	1.04	7.0	4	58	15¼			14¾	14⅞— ⅛
13⅝	6¾	Wiebldt	.44	5.7	11	52	8			7⅝	7¾— ⅛
27¼	14	Williams	1	3.8	16	577	26⅝			26⅛	26⅝+ ⅜
13¾	6⅝	WlshrO	.14	1.2	40	108	11¾			11⅝	11⅝+ ⅜
33¾	25½	WinDx	1.68	6.0	8	28	27⅞			27⅞	27⅞+ ⅛
46	37	WinDx	B			4	41			40½	41
4⅛	2	Winnbgo			100	273	2⅛			2	2
11⅝	7½	WinterJ	1	13.	17	2	7¾			7¾	7¾— ⅛
27¾	22½	WisEP	2.38	10.	6	436	24			23⅞	23⅞+ ⅛
103½	79½	WisE	pf8.90	10.		z80	87			86	86
89½	70	WisE	pf7.75	10.		z100	75½			74½	74½
25⅛	19	WisGas	2.04	9.5	6	36	21¾			21⅝	21⅝
20¼	16⅝	WiscPL	1.84	9.8	7	17	19			18⅝	18⅝+ ⅛
19⅞	16¼	WiscPS	1.72	9.5	6	32	18¼			18⅛	18⅛
29¼	19½	Witco	1.40	5.3	6	373	26½			24⅝	26½+1¾
13⅝	10	WlfrR	.80	7.4	8	57	11⅛			10⅝	10⅝
13⅝	7½	WolvrW	.36	3.1	6	163	11½			11⅛	11½+ ⅛
24⅞	13⅛	Wometc	.66	3.1	9	61	21⅝			20½	21 — ⅛
38¼	23½	WoodPt	.48	1.3	17	92	36¾			35⅞	36½+ ⅜
32	18¾	Wolwth	1.60	6.2	5	121	25⅞			25⅝	25⅞+ ⅛
44	27	Wolw	pf2.20	6.1		1	36¼			36¼	36¼— ¼
9½	4⅛	WorldAir			5	15	5⅛			5⅛	5⅛— ⅛
77	63	Wrigly	2.88a	3.8	8	55	76½			76	76¼— ¼
12⅛	8⅝	Wuritzr	.48	5.5	15	2	8¾			8¾	8¾
21½	11⅛	Wylain	.80	4.1	11	631	20⅛			19⅝	19¾+ ⅛
10¾	7½	WyleLb	s.40	4.0	8	45	10⅛			10	10 — ⅛
7⅜	3⅝	Wylly			12	99	5½			5⅛	5½+ ⅛
				— X—Y—Z —							
69⅛	50	Xerox	2.40	3.8	9	889	62⅝			62	62⅝+ ⅜
28⅞	14¼	XTRA	s .52	2.2	4	299	24⅛			23½	23⅞+ ⅛
19¾	14⅛	Yotes	.20	1.2	5	39	17⅝			17⅛	17⅛— ⅛
25	15	ZaleCp	1.08	5.4	6	12	19⅞			19⅞	19⅞— ⅛
25⅝	18¼	Zapata	.36b	1.2	10	281	25			24¼	24⅝+ ¼
14¼	9⅝	ZayreCp			4	21	10⅝			10⅝	10½
15½	9¼	ZenithR	.60	6.2	8	x281	9¾			9⅝	9⅝+ ⅛
23⅝	11⅛	ZeroCp	.48	2.0	10	5	23⅝			23⅝	23⅝+ ¼
19⅝	14	Zurnlnd	.80	4.1	7	367	19⅝			19⅛	19⅝+ ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the December 4, 1979 closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers (These rates do not take into account bank service charges):

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	1.9175	4.214	111.19 *	47.35 *	0.2362	—	6.823 *	120.46 *	35.87 *
Brussels (a)	28.16	61.79	16.3175	6.94	3.464 *	14.6725	—	17.655	5.269
Frankfurt	1.726	3.793	—	42.53 *	2.127 x	89.975 *	6.142 *	108.66 *	32.36 *
London (b)	2.196	—	3.7925	8.91275	1.782.00	4.2115	61.75	3.49	11.72
Milan	Not Available								
New York	—	0.457	0.578	0.246	0.123 x	0.521	0.036	0.628	0.187
Paris	4.05625	8.9075	235.10 *	—	4.993 x	211.45 *	14.409 *	254.40 *	75.98 *
Zurich	1.59025	3.49575	92.12345*	39.18795*	0.1958	82.92745*	5.65905 *	—	29.80835*
ECU	1.4296	0.65219	2.47578	5.80704	1,162.62	2.74741	40.3076	2.28736	7.6498

Dollar values: Belgian financial franc: 28.675 ; Canadian $: 1.163 ; Danish krone: 5.3377 ; Escudo: 49.55 ; Fin. mark: 3.713 ; Hong Kong $: 4.972 ; Irish £: 2.1475 ; Israeli £: 33.16 ; Norw. krone: 4.9435 ; Peseta: 66.31 ; Schilling: 12.445 ; Singapore $: 2.1645 ; Swedish krona: 4.1755 ; Yen: 248.60 .

£ Sterling: 1.024 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (z) In U.S. cents

ECU : European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers: 2 p.m. EST rates for New York.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Société Générale de Commerce
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IN THE HIGHEST TRADITION OF MERCHANT BANKING

Notice of Redemption of

BAKER INTERNATIONAL FINANCE N.V.

5½% Convertible Subordinated Debentures Due 1993

Redemption Date: December 19, 1979
Conversion Right Expires: December 14, 1979

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the holders of the 5½% Convertible Subordinated Debentures Due 1993 (the "Debentures") of Baker International Finance N.V. ("Finance") that in accordance with the terms of the Indenture dated as of June 15, 1978 among Finance, Baker International Corporation ("Baker") and Citibank, N.A., as Trustee, Finance has elected to redeem all of the outstanding Debentures on December 19, 1979 at a redemption price of 104.5% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest from June 15, 1979 to December 19, 1979. Payment of the redemption price and accrued interest, which will aggregate $1,073.11 for each $1,000 principal amount of Debentures, will be made upon presentation and surrender of the Debentures, together with all attached unmatured interest coupons, at the offices of the Paying and Conversion Agents set forth below.

The Debentures will no longer be outstanding after the date fixed for redemption and all rights with respect thereto, including accrual of interest, will cease on that date, except only the right of the holders thereof to receive the redemption price and interest accrued to such date.

Debentureholders have, as alternatives to redemption, the right to sell their Debentures through usual brokerage facilities or, on or before the close of business on December 14, 1979, to convert such Debentures into the $1.00 par value Common Stock of Baker International Corporation ("Baker Common Stock").

The Debentures may be converted into Baker Common Stock at the rate of 29.41 shares for each $1,000 principal amount of Debentures. In order to effect this conversion, a Debentureholder should complete and sign the CONVERSION NOTICE on the Debenture or surrender to the Paying and Conversion Agents a similar signed notice together with the Debentures to be converted. A holder who surrenders Debentures for conversion will receive a certificate for the full number of whole shares of Baker Common Stock to which he is entitled. No fractional shares will be issued upon conversion of any Debentures, but in lieu thereof Baker will pay in United States dollars an amount equal to the market value of such fractional share computed on the basis of the last reported sale price of Baker Common Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Composite Tape on the conversion date. If more than one Debenture shall be delivered for conversion at one time by the same holder, the number of full shares which shall be deliverable upon conversion shall be computed on the basis of the aggregate principal amount of Debentures so converted. The conversion will be deemed to have been effected on the date on which the Paying and Conversion Agents receive the Debentures surrendered for conversion. Upon conversion of Debentures no payment or adjustment will be made for interest accrued thereon. Debentures delivered for conversion must be accompanied by all interest coupons maturing after the date of surrender.

From January 1, 1979 through October 24, 1979 the last reported sale prices of Baker Common Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Composite Tape ranged from a high of $51⅞ per share to a low of $31¼ per share. The last reported sale price of Baker Common Stock on such Composite Tape on October 24, 1979 was $46⅝ per share. At such last sale price per share, the holder of $1,000 principal amount of Debentures would receive upon conversion shares of Baker Common Stock and cash for the fractional interest having an aggregate value of $1,363.89. However, such value is subject to change depending on changes in the market value of Baker Common Stock. So long as the market price of Baker Common Stock is $36½ or more per share, debentureholders upon conversion will receive Common Stock and cash in lieu of any fractional share having a greater market value than the cash which they would receive upon redemption.

Delivery of Debentures to the Paying and Conversion Agents set forth below after the close of business on December 14, 1979, regardless of instructions in any notice, will result in the redemption of such Debentures at the redemption price of 104.5% of their principal amount together with accrued interest to December 19, 1979.

IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT REDEMPTION

As described above, based upon current market prices, the market value of Baker Common Stock into which the Debentures are convertible is significantly greater than the amount of cash which would be received upon surrendering the Debentures for redemption. All rights to convert the Debentures into Baker Common Stock expire as of the close of business on December 14, 1979.

PAYING AND CONVERSION AGENTS

Citibank, N.A.
Receive and Deliver Department
111 Wall Street, 2nd Floor
New York, N.Y. 10043

Citibank, N.A.
Citibank House, 336 Strand
P. O. Box 78
London WC2R 1HB
England

Citibank, N.A.
Grosse Gallusstrasse 16
Postfach 2505
6000 Frankfurt/Main, Germany

Citibank, N.A.
Avenue de Tervuren 249
P. O. Box 7
1150 Brussels, Belgium

Citibank, N.A.
Herengracht 545-549
Postbus 2055
Amsterdam, Netherlands

Citibank, N.A.
Seestrasse 25/27
P.O. Box 826
8022 Zurich
Switzerland

Citibank (Luxembourg) S.A.
16 Avenue Marie Therese
P. O. Box 263
Luxembourg

Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
14 Rue Aldringen
Luxembourg

Dated November 5, 1979

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

December 4, 1979

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	14 7/16 - 14 9/16	9 5/16 - 9 11/16	4 ⅜ - 5 ⅛	17 - 17 ⅛	13 ⅝ - 13 ¾
2 M.	14 9/16 - 14 11/16	9 - 9 ⅛	4 ⅝ - 4 ⅞	17 - 17 ¼	13 ⅝ - 13 ⅞
3 M.	14 ⅝ - 14 ¾	8 15/16 - 9 1/16	4 ⅝ - 4 ⅞	16 ⅞ - 17 ⅛	13 ¾ - 14
6 M.	14 7/16 - 14 9/16	8 ⅞ - 8 ⅞	4 11/16-15/16	16 ⅝ - 16 ⅞	13 ¾ - 14
1 Y.	13 ¾ - 13 ⅞	8 ⅛ - 8 ¼	4 11/16-15/16	15 7/16 - 15 11/16	13 ¾ - 14

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

December 4, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	1,027.00	1,029.00	1,034.00	1,036.00
3 months	1,027.00	1,028.00	1,039.50	1,040.00
Cathodes: spot	985.00	987.00	997.00	1,000.00
3 months	999.00	1,000.00	1,012.00	1,015.00
Tin: spot	7,850.00	7,870.00	7,750.00	7,770.00
3 months	7,550.00	7,560.00	7,525.00	7,530.00
Lead: spot	551.00	553.00	545.00	547.00
3 months	533.00	534.00	530.00	531.00
Zinc: spot	333.00	335.00	332.00	333.00
3 months	342.50	343.00	348.00	348.50
Silver: spot	879.50	881.50	905.00	909.00
3 months	900.50	907.00	934.00	934.50
Aluminium: spot	885.00	890.00	885.00	888.00
3 months	814.00	815.00	827.00	829.00
Nickel: spot	2,870.00	2,910.00	2,845.00	2,850.00
3 months	2,900.00	2,910.00	2,860.00	2,865.00

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

December 4, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Mar	1,681	1,660	1,665 1,669	— 19
May	1,687	1,670	1,672 1,675	— 22
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,690 1,690	— 38
Aug	1,704	1,704	1,678 1,689	— 33
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,685 1,705	— 35
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,680 1,705	— 38
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,710 1,725	— 18
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,710 1,740	— 15
410 lots.				
COCOA				
Dec	1,330	1,320	1,315 1,330	— 15
Mar	1,301	1,282	1,290 1,295	— 15
May	1,300	1,300	1,308 1,308	— 5
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,300 —	— 5
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,312 1,348	— 23
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,320 1,350	— 15
35 lots				

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

December 4, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Mar	192.10	186.00	186.75 187.00	189.40 189.55
May	188.50	182.50	182.75 183.00	184.20 184.25
Aug	186.00	180.50	181.50 181.90	183.75 184.10
Oct	195.25	N.A.	181.25 181.50	183.15 183.25
6,301 lots of 50 tons.				
COCOA				
Dec	1,515	1,477	1,477 1,478	1,516 1,519
Mar	1,503	1,470	1,472 1,473	1,499 1,500
May	1,504	1,470	1,471 1,472	1,501 1,503
Jly	1,519	1,485	1,486 1,489	1,517 1,519
Sep	1,534	1,505	1,505 1,506	1,533 1,535
Dec	1,551	1,545	1,525 1,530	1,543 1,545
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,540 1,555	1,560 1,590
3,363 lots of 10 tons.				
COFFEE				
Jan	1,845	1,815	1,838 1,840	1,843 1,835
Mar	1,724	1,697	1,715 1,719	1,716 1,718
May	1,665	1,630	1,638 1,641	1,645 1,650
Jly	1,650	1,622	1,631 1,638	1,637 1,630
Sep	1,618	1,614	1,628 1,624	1,612 1,620
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,600 1,625	1,600 1,620
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	1,580 1,620	1,595 1,605
3,949 lots of 5 tons.				

Tokyo Exchange

December 4, 1979

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	149	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	173
Asahi Glass	399	Mitsubi Chem.	785
Canon	643	Mitsubi Corp.	855
Dai Nip. Print	537	Mitsubi Elec	187
Fuji Bank	361	Mitsui Co.	368
Fuji Photo	575	Mitsukoshi	446
Hitachi	254	Nippon Elec.	406
Honda Motor	655	Nippon Steel	116
C. Itoh	526	Sharp	550
I.H.I.	122	Sony Corp	1,760
Japan Air L.	2,410	Sumitomo Bank	N.Q.
Kansai El. Pwr.	850	Sumitomo Chem.	129
Kao Soap	419	Sumitomo Metal	115
Kawasaki Steel	115	Taisho Marine	275
Kirin Brewery	482	Takeda	535
Komatsu	341	Tellin	134
Kubota	351	Tokyo Marine	464
Matsu El. Ind.	781	Toray	284
Matsu E. Wks	526	Toyota	837

New Index : 490.91 ; Previous : 491.33
Nikkei-DJ Index : 6,487.65 ; Previous : 6,475.35

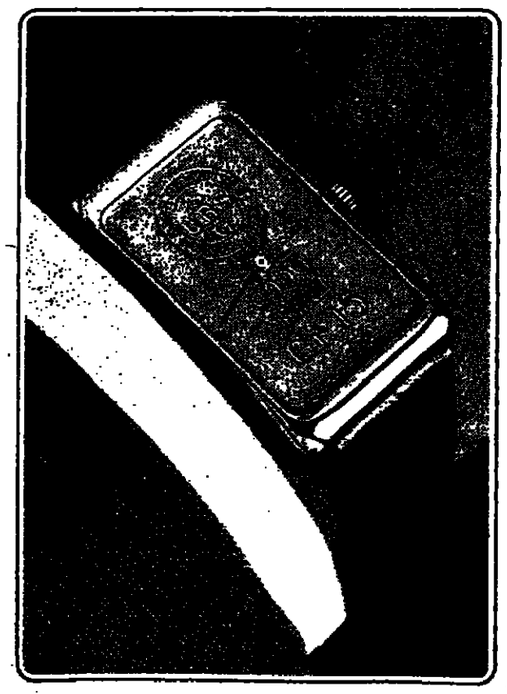
European Gold Markets

December 4, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	435.00	431.20	+2.45
Zurich	429.00	431.00	+2.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	448.41	444.77	—0.53

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

The ingot watch by CORUM, an authentic Swiss ingot, 999.9‰ pure gold



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A 15g. ingot – 10g. or 5g. for a lady – issued and numbered by the Union Bank of Switzerland. Solid 18 ct. gold case. Exclusive patented model – well worth the price. At the finest jewellers in the world. For a brochure, write to Corum, 2301 La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland.

Chicago Futures

December 4, 1979

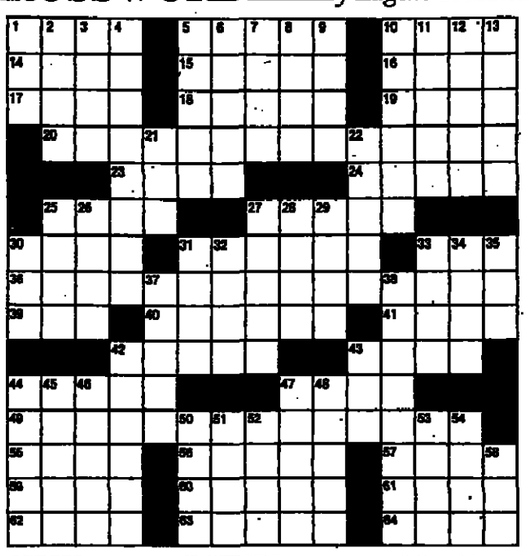
	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	4.29	4.29	4.20	4.23¼	—.06½
Mar	4.50	4.50	4.40	4.45½	—.05¾
May	4.55½	4.55½	4.48	4.53½	—.04¼
Jul	4.63	4.64½	4.49½	4.52¾	—.03½
Sep	4.65	4.67½	4.62	4.64½	—.03¾
Dec	4.79½	4.83	4.77	4.80	—.02½
Sales Mon. 14,898. Total open interest Mon. 57,715, up 209 from Fri.					
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	2.72	2.73½	2.70	2.73	+.00¼
Mar	2.88	2.90½	2.86¼	2.90¼	+.01
May	2.99½	3.01¼	2.97½	3.01¼	+.00¾
Jul	3.06½	3.08	3.04½	3.07¾	+.00¼
Sep	3.09¾	3.12	3.08¾	3.12	+.00½
Dec	3.11	3.13½	3.10	3.13¼	+.00½
Sales Mon. 36,128. Total open interest Mon. 170,149, off 1,313 from Fri.					
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jan	6.75	6.77½	6.67½	6.75¾	—.03
Mar	6.97½	6.99½	6.90	6.97¾	—.03
May	7.15	7.19	7.10¼	7.17½	—.03¼
Jul	7.32	7.34	7.26½	7.32½	—.03½
Aug	7.37	7.39	7.33	7.38½	—.03½
Sep	7.40	7.40	7.37	7.40	—.04
Nov	7.47	7.49	7.43	7.48	—.03
Jan	7.61	7.62½	7.58	7.62½	—.03½
Sales: Mon. 22,520. Total open interest Mon. 128,241, up 2,161 from Fri.					
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Dec	195.20	196.80	194.00	196.80	+ .90
Jan	196.00	198.00	194.60	197.80	+1.00
Mar	198.00	200.00	195.60	199.50	+1.40
May	198.50	200.50	197.10	200.10	+ .50
Jul	201.50	203.00	200.10	203.00	+ .80
Aug	203.50	205.00	202.00	204.90	+ .90
Sep	205.00	206.00	204.50	207.40	+ .90
Oct	206.50	209.00	206.80	209.00	+1.70
Dec	209.50	211.50	209.00	211.30	+ .80
Jan	212.00	212.00	212.00	212.00	+ .70
Sales Mon. 8,487. Total open interest Mon. 53,072, up 646 from Fri.					
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Dec	26.75	26.75	26.35	26.52	— .25
Jan	26.15	26.20	25.80	25.87	— .33
Mar	25.85	25.85	25.48	25.59	— .29
May	25.60	25.60	25.25	25.47	— .25
Jul	25.70	25.70	25.45	25.62	— .21
Aug	25.75	25.75	25.50	25.60	— .21
Sep	25.75	25.75	25.55	25.60	— .20
Oct	25.70	25.75	25.60	25.60	— .10
Dec	25.70	25.75	25.65	25.70	— .20
Jan	25.65	25.75

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 4

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
4⅛	AAR	.44	3.3	7	113	u13¼	12½	13¼	+ ⅛	
3½	AAV	.20	4.2	6	4	4¾	4¾	4¾		
5⅛	APS	.44	5.2	6	3	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛	
	ATI			18	2		1⅜	2	+ ⅛	
5⅝	AVC		3	.72	7		6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛	
	AZL		13	1494	7⅝		7	7⅛	+ ½	
5⅛	AZL pf	.40	9.1	4	5¼		5	5¼	+ ⅛	
5⅛	ActonCp	.20b	2.2	8	43		13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
⅛	AdamR	s.12	.7	17	41		16	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
⅛	AdobeO	.20	.5	30	58		40⅝	40⅛	40½	— ⅜
⅛	AegisCp		10	38	1⅞		1¾	1¾	— ⅛	
⅛	AeronCo			33	3		2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛	
⅜	AffiCop	.10e	1.7		2		5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
⅛	AffilHsp	.28	5.7	10	1		4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
⅛	AffilPub	.80	3.2	8	14		25½	25¼	25¼	
	AfterSix	.32	6.1	9	75		5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
⅛	AirExpr	n		9	3		3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
½	AlskAir	.30r	6.8	9	28		5¼	5	5	— ⅛
⅛	AlbaW	.10e	3.2	2	16		3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
⅛	Alcoloc	.10	1.6	10	36		11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
⅛	AllegCp	wt			3		24	24	24	+ ½
⅛	AlmySt	.20r	3.2	11	12		6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
	Alphain	.10e	.4	13	376	u17¾	15⅝	17⅜	+1⅜	
⅛	AltomII	.32	2.4	4	2		13½	13¼	13¼	
⅛	Altec			18	186	15-16	13-16	15⅛	+1-16	
	AlterPd	.50	2.0	8	3		24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
½	Alcoa pf	3.75	9.7		z2850		38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
½	AmBil	.40	1.2	13	261		33¾	32¾	33⅛	+ ⅜
⅛	AmAero	s.20	1.3	14	230	u15	14⅝	15	+ ⅜	
⅛	AmBilt	.12e	1.5	5	25		8⅛	8	8⅛	
½	AmCosCp			9	19		1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
⅛	AGerPd	.34	1.9	7	1		18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
⅛	Atlrasil	s	1		277		1⅝	1½	1⅝	
⅛	AmMzA	.40	3.7	8	105		12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
⅛	AmMzB	.48	3.8	8	27		12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
	AmMtg	.2e	2.8	10	17		7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
½	AmBid	s	16		13		7	6⅞	7	
⅛	AMotin	.30	2.4	5	96		12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ½
⅛	AmPetf	2.50	6.4	8	72		38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
⅛	AmPlon	Cp	4		4		2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
⅛	ASciE			39	6		6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
⅛	AmSeat	.40	3.8		10		10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
⅛	AmTec	.64	7.3	8	41		8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
⅛	AmUrb	n	15		54		12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
½	Andrea	.32	7.5	8	5		4¼	4¼	4¼	
⅛	AnsloC	.20e	1.2	8	149		16⅝		16⅛	— ¼
⅛	Anthony	.44b	4.9	4	13		9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
½	ApIDia	.16	1.7	12	9		9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
½	ApIDev		17	121	4⅝		4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
⅛	ApolCd	p.47		176	35¼		34¼	34¼	— ½	
⅛	ArrowA	.20	2.9	4	1		6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
⅛	Arundel	.10e	1.5	4	2		6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
½	Asomer	s.40		289	18⅛		17⅝	18⅛	+ ½	
⅛	AskInSvc			15	2⅝		2⅝	2⅝		
⅛	Astrex		9		1	15	15	15	— ⅛	
	Atlnfo	.15e	2.6	8	1		7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
⅛	Atco Ind		.47		34		4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
	AtlsCM	.14e	5.3	8	243		3⅝	3		
⅛	AtlasCp	wt			3		4½	4½	4½	
⅛	Audiofr	.16	2.6	7	8		6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
⅛	Augat s	.40	1.5	14	132		26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
⅛	AutoTrn			12			3⅝	3½	3⅝	
⅛	AuhmRad			19			2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
⅛	AVEMC	.40	4.2	8	54		9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅜
	Avondl	1.29	7.4	13	7		16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
	— B—B—B —									
⅛	BRT			16	1		15-16	15-16	—1-16	
	Badger	.80	7.5	5	10		10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
⅛	Baker	.20	4.8		1		4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
⅛	Baldwin	.20	1.1	12	17		18½	18⅛	18½	
⅛	BanFd	1.67e	8.1		7		20½	20½	20½	
⅛	Bangor	wt			10		1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
⅛	Bankir	p.37i			889	u15⅛	14⅛	15	+ ⅜	
	Barclay				7		1⅛	d 1	1	— ⅛
⅛	BarcaCo	.12	2.5	15	13		4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	BarnesE		12		5		6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
⅛	Barnwl	.20	1.6		5		12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
	BarryR	s.16	2.0	9	95		8⅛	7⅝	8	
	BarthS	.30		1	3¼		3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
⅛	Bartens			2	3		3	3	3	— ⅛
⅛	BaruchF	.45	1.9	2	14½		13½	14⅛	+ ⅛	
⅛	BelsctR		3.2	3	2¼		2¼	2¼	— ⅛	
⅛	BnBSta	s.40	2.0	5	6		19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ¼
⅛	BergEnt		6	52	5¼		5½	5½	5½	— ¼
⅛	BergnB	.24	2.5	6	4		9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
⅛	BrsB	pfL.15	6.6		4		17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
⅛	BernzO			36	2		1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
⅛	Berven			25	1⅞	d	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
⅛	BethCp		11	41	u	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
⅛	Beverly	.16e	2.0	10	216		9⅛	8⅝	9	+ ⅜
⅛	BicPen	.48	5.4	7	29		9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
⅛	BigVSp	s .24	3.1	5	4		7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
⅛	BlnkMt	1b	5.7	6	3		17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
⅛	Blessing	.54	6.9	4	2		7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
⅛	Blount	.64	3.7	5	7		17⅝	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
	BodinAp				7		4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
⅛	BoltBer	.40	2.4	25	10		16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅜
⅛	BowVall	s.10			693		32¼	31¾	32	+ ⅜
⅛	BowlAn	.24	5.3	5	28		4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
⅛	Bowmar		.44		203		5½	5⅛	5⅛	
⅛	Bowne	.60b	2.8	6	11		21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅜
⅛	BradfdN	.26	2.4	8	96		11½	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
⅛	BranIH	wt			3		6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
⅛	Brascan	1.20	6.6	9	45		18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
⅛	BrauaE	1.40	6.3	9	16		22¼	21⅝	22¼	+ ⅜
⅛	Breeze	.57i	5.4	5	6		10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅜
⅛	BristBr	.60	2.3	10	2		26½	26½	26½	
	BroDorI	.20	5.3	11	18		3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
⅛	BrooksP	s.40	3.8	7	1		13½	13½	13½	
⅛	BrownCo	wt			10		6	5	6	
⅛	BrnFA	1.24	3.6	10	xT		34½	33½	34½	+ ⅜
⅛	BrnFB	1.24	3.3	13	x23		37¼	36⅛	37¼	+1¼
⅛	BrnF pf	.40	10.		x15		4	d 3⅝	3⅝	
⅛	Buell	.50	6.5	4	7		8	d 7¾	7¾	— ⅜
⅛	Bulldoz			4	4		3⅝	3½	3½	
	Burgess				31		1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
⅛	Burndy	.60	3.9	7	15		15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+ ¼
	— C—C—C —									
⅛	CK Pet	.16	.9	24	246		17	16⅝	17	+ ¼
	CDI		4		9		8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
⅛	CHB Fd	.57b	7.9	5	8		7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
⅛	CMI Cp	.05e	1.4	6	40		3⅝	3½	3⅝	
⅛	CRS	.36	3.2	5	15		11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
	CSE	1.40	6.9	5	1		20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
	CapleA	.15i		3	3		3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
⅛	Caldor s		9	194	20⅝		20⅛	20½	— ¼	
	Calcomp			63	10⅝		18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼	
⅛	CalPtC	.2	4.8	6	4		41⅛	40⅝	41⅛	+ ⅜
⅛	Camco	.30	1.0	10	32		29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
⅛	Campell	n	2		57		5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
⅛	CmpCbb	s			211		9½	8⅝	9	— ¼
⅛	CdnHmst	s		108	20½		20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛	
⅛	CdMarc	s.46	8	24	15⅛		15	15⅛	+ ½	
⅛	CdnMer	s	11		21		20⅝	20⅝	1	
⅛	CdnOcc	s.24		.16	11⅝		11⅝	11⅝	+ ¼	
	CdSupO	s	2	174			173	174	+1½	
⅛	CapitlFd	.20	5.0	7	35		4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
⅛	Caressa	.05e	1.7	6	51		3	2⅝	2⅝	
⅛	Carnat	1.50	6.4	6	97		23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ½
⅛	CaroEn	s			9		22⅛	21	22⅛	+1⅛
	CaroFt	pf 5	11.		z100		47	47	47	+ ¼
⅛	CarrolDv	.25e	1.3	6	9		3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
	CastlAM	1b	6.3	4	1		15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
	CasFd	2.50e	13.		6		19⅝	19½	19½	— ¼
⅛	Cavitrn	.10e	.8	93	45		12⅝	11½	12⅛	+ ¼
	CelluCit		4	10			2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
⅛	CenM	pf3.50	12.		y200		30¼	d29⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
⅛	CenPLpf	4	11.		225		37½	37½	37½	
⅛	CentSe	.78e	11.		21		6⅝	6⅝	6½	— ⅜
⅛	Cenvill	1.20	5.4	6	41		22⅝	22	22⅝	— ¼
⅛	Cetec	.12	2.5	8	4		4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	ChadMd	.60	9.4	5	1		6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
	ChampHo			308			1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	ChartM	s	7		7	u	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛
	Chmptst	.28	2.9	8	17		9⅝	9⅝	9½	+ ⅛
	ChirRv	1.60a	9.1	12	3		17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
	ChletDv	s		96			27⅝	26⅝	27½	+ ⅜
	ChildWld		6		7		11	11	11	
	ChlfnCp	.40	4.3	6	8		7	7	7	
	CrclcK	1.20	5.3	8	7		22½	22⅛	22½	+ ⅜
	Citation	.54	6.5	5	7		8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
	CitBkNJ	2	8.9	4	7		22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
	CitvGas	.92	3.9	10	2		23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
	Clabir	.18	4.2	9	24		4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
	Clarmt	.30e	2.3		2		13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
	ClarkC	.21e	4.0	5	7		5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
	Clarostat			7	30		11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	+ ⅜
	Clausnr	s.88	4.8	7	34		18½	17⅝	18½	+ ⅜
	CohenHat			9	53		4½	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
	Cohu	.16e	2.9	9	39		5⅛	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
	Colemn	1	6.8	6	27		14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
	ColCml		63		51		6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ½
	Colwell	.60	3.1	21	11		19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
	Cominco	3		184	38		37⅝	38	+ ½	
	ComAll	.50	2.2	7	x24		22½	22⅝	22½	+ ⅜
	ComAPrL	60	13.		x4		12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
	ComAtl	.68b	2.7	4	55		22⅝	21⅝	22⅛	+1⅛
	Comdlnt	s	.11	151			38½	37⅝	38½	+1⅛
	ComdrCp		17	29			2½	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
	Compo	s .20	2.9	7	14		7	7	7	
	ComputD		4	13			3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
	Comptrnv		4	23			2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	Condec	.32i	2.5	7	48		13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
	ConnTrm	1.53i	14.	5	8		10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
	Conroy	.16	3.7	4	10		4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	ConsOG			425	u24⅝		22⅝	24⅝	+2⅝	
	ConsRef	.80	6.7	7	7		12	11⅝	12	— ⅛
	ContMtl		5	29	4		3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛	
	Cookin	.20e	3.1	6	17		6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
	CoopJr			11	2⅝		2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	CoreLb	.28	1.1	21	7		26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
	Cornflus	.80	4.7	7	20		17⅝	17	17⅛	
	Cromer			28			1½	1½	1½	
	CrestFo		3	6	2⅛		2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	CrestOil	s.16	.9	27	61		18½	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
	Crompt	1.80	6.1	4	7		29½	29⅛	29½	+ ½
	CrossAT	1.40	4.2	10	78	u34¼	33½	33½	33½	
	CwnCP	s.80	1.2	3	217		48	46½	47⅝	— ⅜
	CrownC	.20	5.0	8	14		4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
	CrownIn	s.28	4.1	7	16		6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
	CruStR	.36	2.2	32	73		16⅝	16⅝	16½	
	CrystlO	s.36	1.2	20	275		30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	— ¼
	CubicCp	.60	4.8	6	18		15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
	Curtice	1.10b	5.0	6	7	u	22¼	22	22	
	Cyprus	pf1.70	13.		1		13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
	— D—D—D —									
	DCL		7	59	5⅛		5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
	DWG	.29i	11.	6	4		2⅝	2¼	2⅝	— ⅛
	DamonC		7	3	2⅝		2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	Damson			244	18¼		18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
	DataAcn	r.73i	8.8	7	139		8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	+ ½
	Datpnd	.30	1.8	12	83		17	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
	DayMn	.75e	3.9	16	168		19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	— ⅜
	DeRose			40			11½	d 11½	11½	— ⅛
	Decorair	.24	9.6	10	19		2½	d 2⅜	2½	
	DetLabs	.48	3.7	11	6		13⅝	13	13⅝	
	DelhO	.10e	.4	26	78		25	24½	24⅝	
	DelwdF	.60	5.2	9	2		11⅝	11⅝	11½	— ¼
	Desgnlw		.27	2	1		1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	DevCoA		3	4	19⅝		19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ½
	DevonGp	s	5	z7500	u22⅝		20	21⅝	+2⅝	
	Diplcon		.29	512	u10¼		9⅝	9⅝		
	Diodes		4		1¼		1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛	
	DisFob		6	10	1⅝		1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛	
	DomeP	g s		673	43⅝		42½	43	+ ½	
	Domtr	g1.80a		51	19⅝		19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛	
	DorcGsn	.20	.8	9	186		26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅜
	DptyB	n.30b	4.4	7	1		6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
	Downev	s.32	3.5	5	8		9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
	DrFair	.40	3.8	22	158		10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅜
	DrkePd	1	3.8	5	4		24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
	DurTst	.40a	3.6	11	x71		11⅝	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅜
	Dynlctn		71	199			10	9½	10	+ ⅜
	Dynwr	s.56	3.4	7	1		14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
	— E—E—E —									
	EAC	.36	8.2	15	3		4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
	17⅝	10	EECO	.28	1.8	11	21	15⅝	15½	15½
	28⅝	13½	EarthRes	1	3.8	9	93	26½	25⅝	26⅛
	20⅛	15⅝	EstnCo	1.20	7.5	6	3	16⅝	16	16 + ⅛
	3⅝	1⅛	Edmas				37	1½	1⅜	1½+ ⅛
	16	12⅛	EDO s			9	63	u16⅛	15⅝	15⅝
	14⅝	7	Ehren	.10cr	1.3		6	7⅝	7½	7⅝
	4⅝	2⅛	ElAudO			28	7	2⅝	2½	2⅝+ ⅛
	28½	15⅝	Electrsc	1	4.9	7	6	20⅝	20½	20½— ¼
	37	24⅝	ElecAm	1.40	4.6	6	6	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
	16⅝	7½	Elsinor	n		18	228	12⅝	12	12⅝+ ⅛
	17⅛	6⅝	EmrRd			10	124	14⅝	13	13⅝+ ½
	14½	5⅝	EngyRs	.24	1.8	25	5	13	13	13
	2⅝	2⅛	Ero Ind				12	2¼	2¼	2¼
	7⅝	3⅝	EtzLov	.20e	3.7	4	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝— ⅛
	21⅝	12⅝	EvansAr	.40	3.1	8	9	13	13	13 — ½
	8⅝	2⅝	Exectve			6	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+ ⅛
	— F—F—F —									
	16⅝	7¼	FPA	.40	3.4	2	28	11⅝	11½	11⅝— ⅛
	6⅝	3½	FSF Ind	.12	2.9		130	4⅝	4	4⅛+ ⅛
	12	9⅝	Fabind	s.40	3.7	3	22	10⅝	10½	10⅝+ ⅛
	1⅜	11-16	FairNob				4	1⅛	1	1⅛+ ⅛
	8⅛	2½	FairmC	.15	4.8		10	3⅛	3	3⅛— ⅛
	3⅝	2⅛	FamRc			6	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝— ⅛
	18⅝	8⅝	FanayF	.50e	2.8	4	36	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛— ¼
	12⅝	8⅝	FayDrg	.24b	2.2	8	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+ ⅛
	17⅝	12⅝	FedRt	1.48	9.4	17	10	15	14⅝	
	9⅝	4⅝	FedRes			25		9⅝	7½	7⅝
	52⅝	23½	Felmnt	.25		5.2	54	u53⅝	50	53⅝+3
	7	3⅝	Fidelcn			5	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+ ⅛
	26⅝	12½	FilGen	.40b	2.3	8	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
	4½	2⅝	Fstmrk			3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
	15⅛	8⅝	FischrP	1t	11.	8	31	9	8⅝	9 + ⅛
	9⅝	3½	Flage			16	13	9	9	9
	5⅝	3⅛	FlmElpt			33	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+ ⅛
	29	17⅝	FlightSfs	.16	.4	21	35	28	27⅝	28 + ⅛
	4⅛	2	FloCos			25	2½	2⅛	2⅛	2½+ ⅜
	2⅝	7⅝	FlorRck	.22e	1.4	9	58	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝
	29	10⅝	FlowGen			18	77	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+1½
	12⅛	10⅛	Flowers	.46	4.2	6	15	11⅛	11	11
	24	15⅝	FlukeJ	s		14	171	22⅝	22⅝	22⅛— ⅜
	7⅝	4½	Foodrm	.50	8.3	5	9	6⅝	5⅝	6 + ⅛
	63	41	FordCan	s3.75i			z1630	43½	42½	42½—1⅛
	19⅝	9⅝	ForestC	.10	.7	16	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+ ⅛
	13⅝	4⅝	ForestLab			35	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝— ⅛
	13⅝	4⅝	FrankRt	.04e	.6	45	26	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+ ⅛
	10⅝	7⅝	Franklx	.36	4.2	6	5	8⅛	8½	8½— ⅛
	6½	4⅝	Friedm	.24b	3.7	4	1	6½	6½	6½
	13⅝	3⅝	FrlndFr			25⅝	5	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛— ⅛
	7⅝	5½	Frlechs	.30b	5.3	4	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝— ⅛
	15½	9	FrontA	.20b	1.7	5	23	12	11⅝	11⅝— ⅛
	7⅛	3⅝	FrontA	wt			20	5½	5⅛	5⅛— ⅛
	— G—G—G —									
	3	1⅛	GHExpl			7	21	2½	2⅝	2½+ ⅛
	6½	2⅛	GIT			6	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	7½	3⅛	GRI	.30i		26	230	4½	3⅝	4½+ ⅜
	2½	1⅛	GTI			8	47	u 2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+ ⅛
	6⅝	4	Galaxy	.84i	1.5	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+ ⅛
	9⅝	6⅝	Garan	.80	9.1	5	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+ ⅛
	30⅛	15½	GotLjet	.40b	1.4	14	257	28⅝	28	28⅝+ ⅜
	26	17½	GalmSc	n		19	10	23	22⅝	23 + ⅛
	5	3⅛	GnEnme	.32b	8.0	4	7	4⅛	4	4
	10½	3½	GenExp				95	4⅝	4	4
	3½	2	GnHous			3	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
	4⅝	2½	Genisco			11	158	u 5⅝	4⅝	5½+1⅛
	5⅛	3⅝	GenvDr	.10r	2.6	5	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
	43⅝	13⅝	GerbSc	.28	.5	17	53	43⅛	41⅝	43⅛+1⅛
	21⅝	21	GerberSc	wt			6	u22	21½	22 + ⅛
	19⅝	15⅝	GiantFs	1	5.9	5	74	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+ ⅛
	14⅛	8⅛	GnPYell	p.65e		10	321	12⅝	11⅝

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Which
5 Pungent
10 What some people read
14 Fad
15 Down Under aborigine
16 "——hard": Washington
17 Emulate Maxwell Perkins
18 Poetic stress
19 Word with mother or puppy
20 TV newsman
23 Clinton's waterway
24 Tourneys
25 Teasdale
27 Burn —— in one's pocket
30 Metz miss: Abbr.
31 Harangue
33 Actress Rehan
36 TV newsmen
39 Epoch
40 Of atomic spatial arrangement
41 Sights
42 Horse-opera group
43 "STOP," in Jalisco
44 "Seated one day at the ——"
47 Famed name in Tarsus
49 TV newsman
55 Playwright Novello
56 African antelope
57 One of the Marxes
59 Site for Moses
60 Money in Baghdad
61 Rose fancier
62 Singer Campbell
63 Summit
64 "——Me, Kate"

DOWN

1 How many coins in la fontana?
2 Pilgrimage to Mecca
3 Exchange fee
4 Chained
5 Forli friends
6 Hiding place
7 Church tribunal
8 Spanish border town
9 Bond term: Abbr.
10 Bea of stage fame
11 Objects of worship
12 Turn in place
13 Crystal gazers
21 F.D.R. org.
22 Actress Terry
25 Insult
26 Diva Frances ——: 1883-1952
27 Tree in le bois
28 Mata ——
29 Of Horace's poems
30 Mother of 30 Across
31 Explosives
32 Roman date
33 Dismounted
34 Audition platter, for short
35 Cries that go with sighs
37 Together
38 Family like the Jukes
42 Kind of saint
43 Diving bird
44 —— to (because of)
45 "La Valse" composer
46 Shakespeare's theater
47 Sounding device
48 Kostelanetz or Watts
50 Rover and Ryder
51 Metal clasp
52 Rajah's wife
53 Japanese sock
54 Goddess of discord
58 Aix-——-Bains

Solution to Previous Puzzle

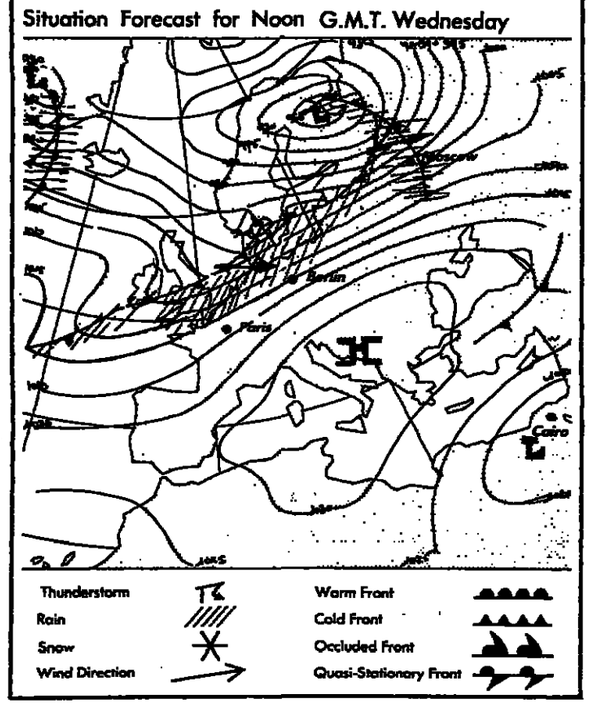
W	I	T	H		O	F	F	E	R		M	E	A	D
A	R	E	A		T	I	A	R	A		A	R	L	O
D	O	A	S	T	H	E	R	O	M	A	N	S	D	O
I	N	K		H	E	R	E	S		M	O	T	O	R
			T	O	R	Y				A	P	R		
W	A	G	E	R			A	S	B	E	S	T	O	S
A	R	A	L		S	E	C	T	O	R		I	S	O
F	O	L	L	O	W	T	H	E	L	E	A	D	E	R
E	S	Q		P	A	T	E	R	T		L	A	S	T
R	E	P	L	E	T	E	D			S	O	L	E	S
			E	N	S			A	O	N	E			
O	R	A	T	E		O	U	N	C	E		P	E	A
D	O	N	T	R	O	C	K	T	H	E	B	O	A	T
D	O	T	E		S	T	E	E	R		A	L	S	O
S	T	I	R		M	A	S	S	E		T	E	E	N

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Foggy	MADRID	12	54	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	9	46	Foggy	MIAMI	24	75	Cloudy
ANKARA	10	50	Cloudy	MILAN	6	43	Foggy
ATHENS	12	54	Cloudy	MONTREAL	1	34	Snow
BEIRUT	20	68	Cloudy	MOSCOW	4	39	Fair
BELGRADE	7	45	Foggy	MUNICH	13	55	Fair
BERLIN	11	52	Cloudy	NEW YORK	4	39	Fair
BRUSSELS	11	52	Cloudy	NICE	17	63	Fair
BUCHAREST	8	46	Foggy	OSLO	2	36	Overcast
BUDAPEST	3	37	Foggy	PARIS	12	54	Fair
CASABLANCA	19	66	Cloudy	PRAGUE	11	52	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	8	46	Cloudy	ROME	15	59	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Cloudy	SOFIA	6	43	Foggy
DUBLIN	13	55	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	6	43	Fair
EDINBURGH	11	52	Rain	TEHRAN	12	54	Fair
FLORENCE	12	54	Foggy	TEL AVIV	21	70	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	11	52	Fair	TOKYO	12	54	Foggy
GENEVA	8	46	Foggy	TUNIS	16	61	Cloudy
HELSINKI	4	39	Rain	VIENNA	15	59	Fair
HOUSTON	17	63	Cloudy	WARSAW	9	48	Overcast
ISTANBUL	15	59	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	6	43	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Rain	ZURICH	9	48	Foggy
LISBON	11	52	Foggy				
LONDON	13	55	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	25	77	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Wednesday



What's Behind a Soft Drink Label? Only California Teen-Agers Know

SAN JOSE, Calif., Dec. 4 (UPI) — Teen-agers cruising the city streets and lift their cans of Coke in a friendly salute to passing police cars, may in fact, be much less than polite or friendly.

Police say that the hottest new item among San Francisco Bay Area underage drinkers are fake soda pop labels that can be wrapped around cans of beer to camouflage them.

Thin wraps of vinyl are designed in the pattern of the familiar Coke, Pepsi and 7-Up soft drink cans, but careful examination reveals that the labels say: "Caco-Calo" instead of "Coca-Cola" and "1-Up" instead of "7-Up".

State Alcoholic Beverage Control officer John Kuldeta says that the wraps cost less than dollar, are reusable, stick to any moist service and some are being advertised as insulators "to keep your beer, colder longer."

Sam Redden, a Castro Valley novelty item distributor who has carried the "canwertibles" for about six months, says that no one has raised any moral or legal questions with him.

PEANUTS

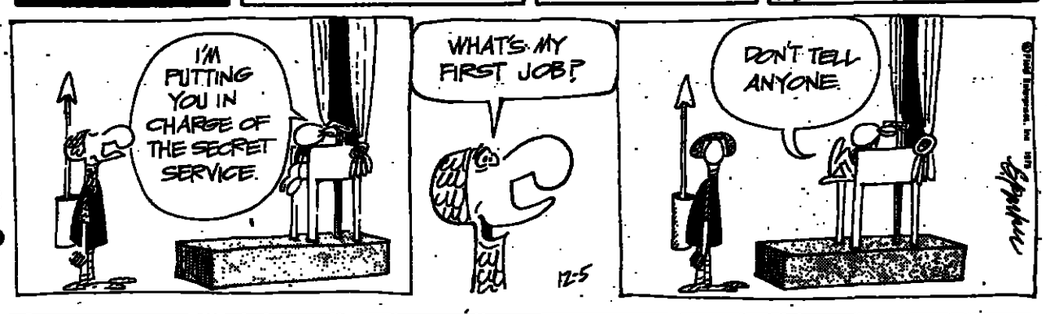
B.C.

BLONDIE

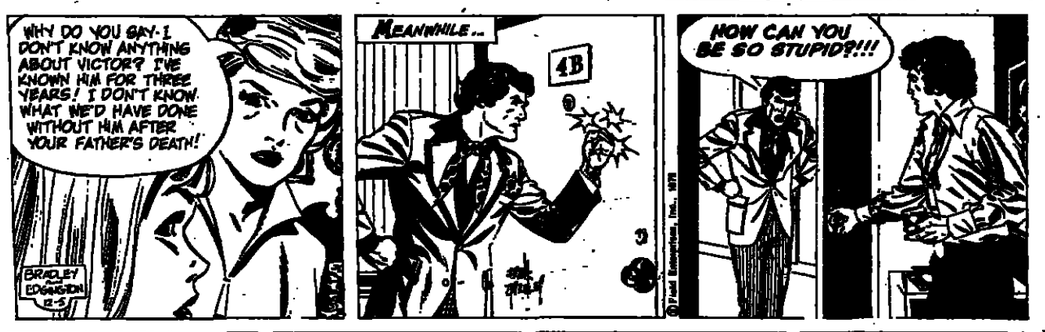
BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PIRRO

FAHFC

HAUTOR

INBOUN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: A (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FRANC WAGON MILDEW BOTHER
Answer: How they dined at the nudist camp— THEY ATE FOOD RAW

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE

"WE'RE WISHIN' EVERBODY A MERRY CHRISTMAS...'CEPT THE PEOPLE WHO DIDN'T SEND US CARDS LAST YEAR."

BOOKS

CONFESSIONS OF A LADY-KILLER

By George Stade. Norton. 375 pp. $10.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

WHAT if Dostoevski's Underground Man escaped from the Columbia University bookstore, wearing corduroys or blue denim, armed with an icepick, to terrorize the Hilton Hotel and Gramercy Park? What if all the other characters in all the other books in the store escaped with him — Odysseus, Hamlet, Othello, the Count of Monte Cristo, D'Artagnan, Sam Spade, Lafcadio, Mike Hammer, Tarzan, Destry, Michael Corleone, Garp, the fevered brain-children, the male chauvinist piglets, the existential trashers of Hemingway and Mailer? Would feminism stand a chance?

Victor Grant, who just happens to be the manager of the Columbia University bookstore, and whose confessions we are reading in the form of George Stade's first novel, is a garbage can of Western comparative literature. It is a literature of revenge and "symbolic gestures." Outside literature, there is history, which, like the Christian religion, is a "feminizing" of the culture away from Gods that are pagan and men who are hunters. Victor tells us, "One of the things I hate about history is that its villains are beyond the reach of our itching fingers." And in between history and literature is reality, "an exploding stove."

Training to be a Killer

Victor's stove explodes when his wife, Samantha, leaves him for the wife of his best friend. Victor's best friend, a Columbia professor who drinks bourbon, is named Bill. Bill's wife, a leading theoretician of feminism, is named Jude. Samantha and Jude take Bill's son — and Victor's godson; whose name is Toby — with them. Jude makes Samantha quit her job as a copy editor at a publishing house to join the staff of a new feminist magazine named Ms. Chief. Victor wants his wife back; he is also sure that Jude will force Toby to undergo a sex-change operation, as she forced Bill to have a vasectomy. Victor asks us, "Do you think that just for once you could put yourself in the place of someone who cannot afford to be neurasthenic?" Jude must die. Victor quits the bookstore, eats an enormous amount of meat cooked in his exploding stove, does many exercises and trains himself to become a killer.

And we are off, from the Upper West Side — "a new planetary culture: urban, funky, polyethnic" — to a convention of social scientists to the First Church of Christ, Androgynous, to a whorehouse in Flushing, Queens, to Barney's. Every figure in the carpet is bloody. It seems that Victor will have to destroy the entire staff of Ms. Chief magazine. Nothing quite works out as planned — to murder one feminist he resorts to fresh fruit, and he clubs another with a cat — which is exactly what we would expect from a hero or a villain, "depending on whether you are a feminist or a human being," who always gets things a little bit wrong, who speaks of the poets Wilbur Yates and W. W. Auden, who thinks Natty Bumppo ran around with Chinchingook, who believes that "silence, secrecy and cunning" was the motto of Joyce Kilmer and that the Beatles wrote a song called "Norwegian Pine."

Stade, who teaches at Columbia and is a fine literary critic, is very funny. He is also rather vicious. The send-ups of art-chat and sociologese are wonderful, and so is the play with elevators and telephones. Groucho Marx meets Spengler. Victor can't even look out the window of a bus without wondering why there is nothing to see, not even "a billboard, an ash heap," borrowed, presumably, from F. Scott Fitzgerald. We are informed, on the one hand, that Oriental despotisms are feminine and, on the other, that "the turtle without his shell is a phoenix." Victor, transforming himself from bookworm to mass murderer, is a parody of self-[illegible] Victor, confessing, is self-[illegible] in precisely that flinching [illegible] ing modernist manner [illegible] tooth decay.

But Victor is also [illegible] We are spared no gory [illegible] career. The murders are [illegible] pornography — this is [illegible] really like, this is the be[illegible] underneath the absurdities [illegible] the novel, proceeding by [illegible] metaphorical embar[illegible] dreams of severed head[illegible] our laughter into gaggin[illegible] gins in farce ends in cruel [illegible] accounting. Who, after [illegible] icepick in Bill's chest? [illegible] has Richard Nixon, refer[illegible] persistently, to do with [illegible] androgyny? The clockwork [illegible] like the stove, explode[illegible] what?

Anarchy, perversion, [illegible] literature is indeed loose [illegible] streets. Society itself is a tim[illegible] take leave of Victor as he [illegible] considers "running away [illegible] home, going underground, [illegible] down Bernadine Dohrn, [illegible] pert, Cathy Boudin, Calid[illegible] erson, Susan Saxe, Kathe[illegible] er, Patricia Swinton, and [illegible] The bloody joke is on us, [illegible] take to be Stade's essentia[illegible] He would seem to be a [illegible] who gave up and walked [illegible] his own book because it [illegible] out to be worse than [illegible] brilliant but unmanageable [illegible] pathological. I walk away [illegible] book impressed but queas[illegible]

John Leonard is on the [illegible] New York Times.

Best Sell[illegible]

The New York Ti[illegible]

This list is based on reports [illegible] 1,400 bookstores throughout the [illegible] Weeks on list are not necessarily [illegible]

FICTION

This Week		
1	THE ESTABLISHMENT, by Howard Fast	[illegible]
2	JAILBIRD, by Kurt Vonnegut	[illegible]
3	TRIPLE, by Ken Follett	[illegible]
4	THE LAST ENCHANTMENT, by Mary Stewart	[illegible]
5	THE DEAD ZONE, by Stephen King	[illegible]
6	THE GREEN RIPPER, by John MacDonald	[illegible]
7	SHADOW OF THE MOON, by M.M. Kaye	[illegible]
8	THE EXECUTIONER'S SONG, by Norman Mailer	[illegible]
9	SOPHIE'S CHOICE, by William Styron	[illegible]
10	MEMORIES OF ANOTHER DAY, by Harold Robbins	[illegible]
11	THE FORMULA, by Leo Sharpe	[illegible]
12	THERE'S NO SUCH PLACE AS FAR AWAY, by Richard Bach	[illegible]
13	THE MATARESE CIRCLE, by Robert Ludlum	[illegible]
14	THE THIRD WORLD WAR: AUGUST 1985, by John Hackett and other top-ranking NATO generals and advisers	[illegible]
15	WAR AND REMEMBRANCE, by Herman Wouk	[illegible]

NONFICTION

1	AUNT ERMA'S COOK BOOK, by Erma Bombeck	[illegible]
2	THE COMPLETE SCARSDALE MEDICAL DIET, by Herman Tarnower, M.D. and Sam Sinclair Baker	[illegible]
3	THE WHITE HOUSE YEARS, by Henry Kissinger	[illegible]
4	RESTORING THE AMERICAN DREAM, by Robert Ringer	[illegible]
5	THE PRITIKIN PROGRAM, by Nathan Pritikin	[illegible]
6	JAMES HERRIOT'S YORKSHIRE, by James Herriot	[illegible]
7	HOW TO PROSPER DURING THE COMING BAD YEARS, by Howard Ruff	[illegible]
8	CRUEL SHOES, by Steve Martin	[illegible]
9	THE RIGHT STUFF, by Tom Wolfe	[illegible]
10	SERPENTINE, by Thomas Thompson	[illegible]
11	ANATOMY OF AN ILLNESS, by Norman Cousins	[illegible]
12	HOW YOU CAN BECOME FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT BY INVESTING IN REAL ESTATE, by Albert Lowry	[illegible]
13	THE OLD PATAGONIA EXPRESS, by Paul Theroux	[illegible]
14	SECOND WIND, by Bill Rodgers with Kenny Moore	[illegible]
15	THE MEDUSA AND THE SNAIL, by Lewis Thomas	[illegible]

BRIDGE — By Alan T[illegible]

WHEN an opening suit bid is doubled, the right procedure for the opener's partner is a matter of controversy. In traditional methods, a bid of a new suit is natural and nonforcing. Typically, it would be based on a five-card suit with fewer than 10 high-card points.

A modern style, used by many experts, is to play such bids as forcing, at the one level but not at the two level. An advantage of this is that the responder does not necessarily have to redouble with a good hand. If he does not like the defensive prospects, he can start to describe his hand. He may have only four cards in his suit, and the partnership can locate a 4-4 fit without difficulty.

On the diagramed deal, this treatment allowed North-South to find a good 4-3 fit. Three no-trump would have been a bad contract. Five diamonds would have been sensible, but it would have been beaten since the diamond finesse fails. Four spades was best, since it had chances of success even if East held the diamond king.

Using traditional methods, North-South would have been unlikely to bid spades. Over East's eccentric takeout double, South would have a difficult choice of actions. In the modern method, South was able to bid one spade, and North eventually showed support at the four-level.

West led a low trump with the idea of preventing heart ruffs in the dummy. South won with the king in dummy and led the heart queen, giving a good imitation of a man who wished to ruff hearts. What he really wanted to do was [illegible] trumps, and West did it for [illegible] taking the heart ace, ca[illegible] spade ace and playing [illegible] trump.

This made South happy [illegible] the last trump and led a d[illegible] the jack. When East took [illegible] the declarer had 10 in [illegible] three spades, one heart, [illegible] monds and two clubs.

An interesting position [illegible] have resulted if South h[illegible] spade to his queen at [illegible] trick and West had [illegible] ducked. Then a diamond [illegible] and the king would have [illegible] on lead. To beat the co[illegible] would have had to retain [illegible] maining diamond, cutting [illegible] line of communication [illegible] declarer.

NORTH (D)
♠K95
♥Q
♦AJ1083
♣AK108

WEST
♠A763
♥J9752
♦94
♣75

EAST
♠84
♥A106
♦KZ
♣Q643

SOUTH
♠QJ103
♥K84
♦Q765
♣J9

North and South were vul[illegible]

The bidding:

North	East	South
1♦	Dbl.	1♠
3♣	Pass	3♥
4♠	Pass	Pass

West led the spade two.

What's Behind a Soft Drink Label? Only California Teen-Agers Know

Stabler's Passing Keys Raider Rally

/ ORLEANS, Dec. 4 (UPI) — arterback Ken Stabler, rally- rland from a 21-point, sec- arter deficit, tossed two own passes to wide receiver ranch in less than two min- the final quarter to lead the s to a 42-35 National Foot- eague victory over the New s Saints here last night.

ler, who completed 26 of 43 for 295 yards and four touch- hit Branch for a 66-yard ith 3:19 left in the game and ssed 5 yards to Branch after d recovered a Saint fumble plete the comeback.

loss prevented the Saints gaining a share of the NFC's n Division lead with Los An-

er brought the Raiders back ecutive scoring drives of 62, 13 yards. Back Mark van scored from 1 yard out and tight end Derrick Ramsey a 17-yard pass before Branch added his two late scoring receptions.

The Saints, who entered the game as the highest-scoring team in the NFC, scored 28 second-quarter points to take a 28-14 halftime lead. Quarterback Archie Manning threw TD passes of 17 yards to Tony Galbreath and 28 yards to tight end Henry Childs, while Galbreath and Chuck Muncie each scored on short runs. Linebacker Kenny Bordelon returned a Stabler interception 19 yards for a touchdown midway through the third period to give the Saints a 35-14 lead.

Stabler masterfully directed a 78-yard, first-possession drive. The payoff on the march came on a 3-yard toss to tight end Raymond Chester, his eighth TD reception of the season.

But the offensive-minded Saints scored touchdowns on their next four possessions, tying a club record for the most points in a quarter.

United Press International

Raiders' Mark Van Eeghen moving against the Saints.

'He's the Doctor Everybody Trusts'

Skiing Texan: Rx for U.S. Team

By Samuel Abt

D'ISERE, France, Dec. 4 — chard Steadman, a 42-year- hopedic surgeon from Cali- was out on the ski slopes rly this morning, spending e smilingly refers to as his n by visiting some of his for- ients.

include Phil and Steve Cindy Nelson, Abbi Fisher, Cooper and Pete Patter- st of the main hopes of the States skiing team in the Cup season that opens here w.

ave required leg, knee, ankle surgery in the last six years, while Steadman has been one of 30 volunteer physicians with the American team.

Most donate two weeks of their time a year, but Steadman regards it as his special privilege to give 8 to 12 weeks of his time, paying his own travel expenses. Since 1976, he has been in charge of the program, with the official title of chairman of the medical group of the U.S. alpine ski team.

He spent part of the summer with the skiers in New Zealand and Australia, will be here for the week and then will spend February in and near Lake Placid, N.Y., for the winter Olympics. "It seems to be reassuring for the team to have somebody they can depend on," he said.

In return, he is obviously pleased — the thrill of the fan — to be apart of the United States alpine team. "It's the greatest sports organization in the world," he said in an interview. "The staff is 100 percent cooperative, they've never gone against my medical judgment.

"And the kids are absolutely magnificent. They'll do anything to return to their sport."

Steadman has treated skiers from other teams, but prefers not to discuss them for professional reasons. Most of the 19 countries represented here have doctors with their teams, but Steadman seems to be acknowledged as the authority.

"He waits up there at the top of the course, and if somebody has a bad spill, he's the one they send for," Fisher explained today. "He's the one everybody trusts." She had surgery on ligaments and cartilages in both knees this year.

The Mahre brothers echoed the endorsement. They both consider Steadman a friend, and have stayed at his home in South Lake Tahoe, Calif., after surgery.

"A super person," said Steve Mahre, whose right knee was operated on to remove a damaged medial meniscus cartilage. "A really nice guy, a super doctor," said his brother, who still wears four of seven screws and a stainless-steel plate in the left ankle he broke at Lake Placid last spring.

Steadman spent the morning without incident as training runs for the men's and women's downhill races continued. Waiting on skis for a distress call that never came, he busied himself instead by helping out on the walkie-talkie radio sending instructions and advice to the U.S. skiers.

When the runs were done, shortly after 1 p.m., he skied down the mountain. "I don't get much skiing in," he admitted, "but maybe I can sneak away some noon."

Different Ratings

He rates himself as a fair-to-good skier, a slightly more generous ranking than Fisher gave him. "But," she added, "he's a really good skier for somebody from Texas."

A native of Sherman, near Dallas, Steadman was graduated from Texas A. & M. and from the medical school of the University of Texas Southwest, in Dallas, and completed his residency in orthopedics at Charity Hospital in New Orleans — all far from snow.

He learned to ski while he was stationed with the Army in Bad Tolz, West Germany, from 1964 through 1966, and has skied since 1970 at Heavenly Valley in Lake Tahoe.

A quiet, friendly, reassuring type of doctor, he has what seems for him strong opinions about the rash of injuries to skiers in training this fall. Some coaches here suspect that technological advances in equipment may have pushed some skiers beyond their physical capacities, but Steadman dissents.

"If somebody is skiing at the outer limit of his ability and the outer limit of where the skis can carry him, it has to put him in jeopardy," he said. "But that's the sport, isn't it? That's the whole point of skiing.

"I really don't think skiers are sacrificing safety for speed. Today's bindings protect the lower leg pretty well, but it's still hard to protect the knee.

"There's still so much we don't know. We're not even sure any more what the best way is to fall. We used to say that if you fell with your muscles loose that was best for you. Now we're learning that if your muscles are loose, your ligaments stand more chance of being hurt. If your muscles are tight, that protects the ligaments."

Doctor's Advice

If Dr. Steadman is unable to offer advice about falling, the easiest part in learning to ski, he does have other instructions for the average skier.

"First," he said, "emphasize the things you have control over: Your physical condition, your cardiovascular capacity, the muscles in your thighs and lower legs.

"Second, try to research the bindings you're buying. Make sure you get bindings that are right for your size and physical ability.

"Third, make sure the bindings are in tune, compatible with the rest of your equipment.

"Fourth, take into account your degree of fatigue as the day goes on. Don't try to ski past your fatigue level. Remember how you spent the night before.

"It's a subjective judgment," he concluded, "but I've seen it so often. If somebody has been drinking heavily, he's prone to accident. It's one factor everybody wants to forget."

U.S. Orders Sex Parity Athletic Scholarships

INGTON, Dec. 4 (UPI) — rnment today ordered all and universities receiving id to make athletic scholar- ds available immediately to and men in proportion to rticipation in sports pro-

ide from scholarships, the licy says schools will not o spend proportional of money on women ath- n men.

ules pertain to both public vate institutions and those plying with the scholarship ld lose federal assistance. could be delayed for sever- s because the new U.S. Ed- Department is just getting d.

elling out the long-awaited egarding Title IX of the ucation Amendments barr- discrimination in schools, cretary Patricia Harris said rnment will conduct a na- evaluation of programs at receiving federal assistance mine compliance with the

id the guidelines mean, for , that if 70 percent of a athletes are male, they are to 70 percent of the scholar- llars their school makes e. But 30 percent would go es.

policy will force many schools to make more female scholarship money available. It means sports such as men's football, which traditionally use up the bulk of athletic scholarships, may have to trim back their grants to athletes to accomodate the new shares for women.

As for athletic benefits and opportunites other than scholarships, the new policy said items such as equipment and supplies, games, travel expenses, locker rooms and medical training need not be identical, but must be "equal or equal in effect."

Mrs. Harris said that most schools have traditionally built their sports programs and provided educational opportunities to many athletes by offering them scholarships — and that "those opportunities have been more accessible to male athletes."

She said the Title IX regulation is clear. Schools must provide reasonable opportunites for such assistance to both male and female athletes in proportion to the numbers of each sex taking part in an athletic program.

"The policy we are issuing today affirms that standard, making it clear that schools must make financial aid available to men and women athletes in proportion to their participation in athletic programs," Mrs. Harris said.

Boomer' Back Home — on Forum's Thin Ice

y Malcolm Moran

TREAL, Dec. 4 (NYT) — oomer's wife, Marlene Geoffrion, is the daughter e Morenz, whose portrait the main lobby of the Fo- Jean Beliveau's and Mau- ard's and Toe Blake's. His er, Linda Geoffrion n, is married to Hartland n, who plays for the St. lues. His youngest son, plays right wing, the same for the same team that his ayed with for 14 seasons.

oom Boom Geoffrion, he kie of the year in the Na- lockey League in 1951-52. e was engraved on the Cup six times, including ight seasons from 1955-56 1959-60. He was the most player in 1960-61, when he the second player to score in a season. He scored 371 the Canadiens, and was in- into the Hockey Hall of

was one achievement left ich the Canadiens.

ing in New York and At- d made him too sick to go nd his family had settled in h. "It was understood," his l, looking back at the time, uld never come back to ."

l hockey teams called last and he said he was not in- He had a comfortable job vision commentator for the games, charming Southern s with his accent. At 48, his — half his stomach had been after several ulcer attacks good again. His coaching were gone.

hen came the call from the Hockey Canadien. "The m I wanted to coach is this re," he said. "All my career in this building, since I was old. It was my dream."

It is also a difficult job. As the satisfied customers left the Forum last May following the Stanley Cup victory over the Rangers, the public-address announcer said, "We will see you next year for another Stanley Cup."

That was before the headaches: The retirement of Ken Dryden, the goaltender, to pursue a law career; the loss of Jacques Lemaire, the underrated center, who became a player, coach and general manager in Switzerland; the decision by Scotty Bowman, who coached the Canadiens to five cups in eight seasons, including the last four straight, to become Buffalo's coach and general manager, the package he never had here.

There is only one direction that the Canadiens can go. "If he wins the cup," said captain Serge Savard of Geoffrion, "everybody'll say he had the team. It'll be very, very tough for him to get the credit. If he loses, people will say Bowman was better, and he didn't do as good a job."

Following last night's tie with the Rangers, the Canadiens were leading the Norris Division with 34 points, but in the last week, they lost at Boston, tied at Detroit after falling behind by four goals and defeated St. Louis in the Forum in what The Montreal Gazette called a "dreadful contest."

Saturday night, in the Forum, the Canadiens tied Hartford, an expansion team. The crowd, through its booing, has shown that it does not accept the record of 8-5-5 since Oct. 28.

Writers in English and French have pointed out mistakes and questioned moves Geoffrion has made behind the bench. They have wondered why the line of Guy Lafleur, Steve Shutt and Pierre Larouche has had to score 22 of the team's last 27 goals.

And the players, through Lafleur the star, have asked who is running the team — Geoffrion or his assistant, Claude Ruel. Ruel's title is director of player development, the same one he had under Bowman, who thought Ruel would succeed him as coach.

"If I tried to push for it, I could have had the job," Ruel said. He had it once before. In the spring of 1969, he won the cup. In the spring of 1970, he failed to make the playoffs when the Rangers won the spot on the last day of the season. That fall, he resigned.

"Let 'em complain," said Geoffrion. "They're allowed, they're paying for the tickets. I don't consider myself a great coach. I don't consider myself this guy or that guy. I consider myself. I give my 125 percent, and that's it."

Bernie Geoffrion was 16 when he became Boom Boom, in his first season with the Palestre Nationales. Already, he was using an unconventional method to shoot the puck. Instead of flicking it with his forearms and wrists, he brought his stick back farther, leaned his upper body, hips and legs into the shot, and slapped at the puck.

One day the slap shot would change the game. Back then, all it did was discourage people from sitting behind the net. He was a third-string forward, and his shot needed lots of work. But it earned him his nickname and eventually a spot with the Canadiens.

"He was a worry wart since he was 19 years old," said his wife. "If he scored 19 goals one year, it had to be 20 the next, then 25, then 30 and 40 and 50. Pressure, pressure . . .

"He takes things so much better than before. It's good to give your all, but not your body and soul, too. You have to think of yourself, too." She called the change of attitude "a different life."

He has the security of a three-year contract, and a salary four times what he made in Atlanta. He is also secure in the knowledge that if he is unhappy, or if he feels the team is not playing as it should, he will walk past the portraits in his office, make a left, go down the hallway toward the entrance, through the door marked "Entree des employes" and out to Atwater Avenue. Forever.

"I'd do it," he said.

"Another guy would wait to get fired and wait to get paid. Not me. I figure I wouldn't earn that money. I'm not a man like that. That's it.

"I don't want to get fired on any job I accept. I'd rather resign, and then maybe with another guy, they'd go. That's it. Pack your bag and go home. I wouldn't worry. Life is too short to start to worry."

The Boomer smiled. "I don't worry anymore. I used to. Not anymore."

Associated Press

Rangers' Ulf Nilsson out-bodies Yvon Lambert in Monday's tie.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Philadelphia	17	1	5	39	106	73
Atlanta	11	9	3	25	84	70
NY Rangers	10	13	3	23	98	103
NY Islanders	7	11	4	18	80	82
Washington	5	17	4	14	71	103
Smythe Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Vancouver	10	9	6	26	82	78
Chicago	8	9	7	23	61	69
St. Louis	8	14	4	20	72	95
Winnipeg	7	14	4	18	60	97
Edmonton	5	12	6	16	79	101
Colorado	6	14	3	15	72	86

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	14	6	6	34	98	74
Los Angeles	11	8	5	27	104	94
Pittsburgh	10	8	4	24	82	80
Hartford	8	8	7	23	79	76
Detroit	7	18	5	19	70	74
Adams Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Buffalo	16	6	3	35	95	64
Boston	15	6	3	33	89	69
Minnesota	10	6	7	27	99	84
Toronto	11	10	3	25	89	80
Quebec	8	13	4	20	75	90

Monday's Result

NY Rangers 2, Montreal 3 (Esposito 2, (12), Miller (1); Robinson (4), Lafleur (22), Larouche (18))

The Soccer Scene

Visions of Nearsighted Big Brother

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, Dec. 4 (IHT) — With a shrill blast on his whistle, the referee brought play to a standstill, gestured that people amuse themselves for a few moments, and hurried off to his little room beneath the grandstand.

No, not *that* little room. The video room. Flick of the instant replay button confirmed his thoughts and, pausing only to re-set the machine to record, he dashed back out to flourish the red card to player No. 5.

"Phew," he thought. "No way Big Brother can say I got the wrong man this time." Satisfied justice had been seen to be done, he added 2 minutes and 33 seconds to his internationally-approved digital stopwatch and waved the players back into action.

Fantasy? Only just, I fancy.

Refs Read

Referees read editorials, too, and the latest one in the official journal of the Federation Internationale de Football Association — the ruling body of soccer — brings us close to Orwellian concepts of adjudication on the field.

FIFA was commenting on the latest furor, particularly in West Germany, as to the use of television or film to judge a referee right or wrong. We had such a case in England last summer when Ray Hankin of Leeds United was found guilty of treading on the face of an Ipswich opponent, even though the referee had not seen the incident.

Well, FIFA suggests. "As long as it concerns so-called decisions of fact . . . the result of the game cannot be altered subsequently on the grounds of television or film sequences. If such decisions had to be officially brought before a committee then hardly any match would actually be decided on the playing field."

Agreed, but FIFA's editorial then says: "Disciplinary measures are quite another matter." It gives a hypothetical example — player No. 5's being sent off for a foul that TV subsequently reveals was perpetrated by another.

"Then," FIFA suggests, "the disciplinary body must punish the true offender and in addition notify the competent refereeing body that the referee in question did not fulfil his task conscientiously enough."

One would think that the FIAF's referees committee would stand on the time-honored principle that on all matters, the referee's decision is final. Television angles are chancey, to say the least; you cannot hear what is said, nor often appreciate what has gone before. Ultimately, as in last summer's Hankin case, the TV eye might prove that contact took place, but the question of intent is surely as well judged by a competent referee as by committeemen sitting around a televized segment of action.

We might soon have effective electronic line judgment at tennis, but in soccer we shall have to go on believing that referees are human.

To undermine them further is utterly foolish, and FIFA's concern ought to be to try to resurrect a measure of sportsmanship, to try to back the one official who, more likely than any television lens, may detect whether he is being conned by theatrical prowess — which players have refined weapon of the cheat.

A better use of closed-circuit TV might be to isolate villains in the crowd, such as the Italian thugs who recently killed an opposing spectator by dispatching a missile from one end of the ground to the other, the Nottingham hooligan whose dart pierced the arm of Arsenal goalkeeper Pat Jennings last Saturday, the Norwich louts who hurled sharp-edged coins onto Jimmy Rimmer, the Aston Villa goalie, the same day.

We might even consider filming the high court proceedings where the English FA and its departed manager Don Revie continue into the second week to make fools of themselves. The film might be useful as black comedy, or as a warning to future rulers of sports to keep the widest possible distance between sport and high court judiciary. The issue as to whether a man can be deprived of his livelihood is fundamental, but the tittle tattle and pathetic personality clashes nitpicked by lawyers can only reflect derisively on the game.

Thankfully, at least one Englishman abroad is conducting himself with a courtesy and a common sense that might raise the stock of his fellow professionals. In Cologne's Mungersdorfer last weekend, Tony Woodcock made a quiet but winning debut after his transfer from Nottingham Forest.

His new coach, Hennes Weisweiler, and his new captain Bernhard Cullmann, both gave him the opportunity to walk tall when they insisted "Woodcock is not here to learn from us, but ve from him." Woodcock knows better: He is there for the money — half a million dollars in two years — but also to improve his awareness of the international game.

Cologne is a city ready for change, hence its obliteration on two sides of its famous cathedral by new, monosolabic concrete buildings. But Tony Woodcock is ready for change, too, and to judge from the way he and his colleagues have set about their relationship, it will be improvement all around. Beyond the urgent pace and the wriggling turns, is a quiet determination not to allow the challenge to put the tail between the legs of another Englishman abroad.

That challenge is beginning to bite for Laurie Cunningham, the black English winger. His $2-million start to the Real Madrid season was spectacular and warmly received, but a jarring injury to an ankle bone, followed by scathing press comment after some ineffectual games, was compounded Saturday when he missed a penalty. Real was beaten by Burgos from the bottom of the league and Cunningham was boo'd off the field.

The test now is of his character, and of the true attitude of the players around him. Bayern Munich, meanwhile, has put a strange extra burden on the situation in Cologne: It declares that it will try to sign Arsenal's Liam Brady providing Woodcock settles in Cologne.

What folly is this? Brady is not Woodcock, Munich is not Cologne. A little homework would tell them that the temperaments of the two are incomparable, that where Woodcock is settled into a happy marriage Brady is a loner, that the advice the two receive off the field is as different as their backgrounds — Brady is an Irishman from Dublin, not an Englishman from a Nottinghamshire village.

Bayern would need to judge its own man and its own dressing room: How otherwise would it draw conclusions from Kevin Keegan's achievement after early struggle at Hamburg as opposed to Dave Watson's brief and unsuccessful marriage at Bremen?

From Ruptured Disc

Milwaukee's Meyers Rebounds

By Carrie Seidman

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (NYT) — Last year was not an easy one for Dave Meyers. When you are a professional basketball player and you suffer an injury that forces you to miss a season and that puts your career in jeopardy, nothing is easy.

What seemed to make the difficulty all the worse was that Meyers had finished the 1977-78 season with his best performance since he was drafted by the Milwaukee Bucks out of UCLA in June, 1975. He was the Bucks' third-leading scorer that season, not only setting career highs in nearly every category but also topping his two previous years' totals in most.

He helped lead the team into the National Basketball Association's Western Conference semifinal, in which the Bucks startled almost everyone by taking Denver to seven games before giving up their playoff berth. Life was good then for Dave Meyers, and the playing was easy.

Exhilarated by the Bucks' post-season play, Meyers rejoined the team for training camp last year and logged 95 minutes of play in four preseason games. Then hard times struck with the recurrence of a back injury that had limited him to only 50 games in 1976-77.

The injury was diagnosed as a ruptured disk that rubbed against the sciatic nerve, and Meyers was forced to deal not only with sitting out a year but also with the possibility that this career was over.

Now, slightly more than a year later, a physically sound Meyers is back as the power forward in the Milwaukee starting lineup and is playing a large part in the success of the team, which leads the Midwest Division.

"I'm never going to be able to be 100 percent again," a subdued Meyers said here recently. "But the hardest part is over. I'm able to play again, and right now that's all I care about. "The hardest part was not knowing if I'd ever be able to play again."

How often had he thought about that possibility? "Every day," he said, adding that he still had not been sure, until after the first preseason game this year, that he could contribute. "I just don't know when, on a given evening, I won't feel up to par."

So far those evenings have been remarkably few. Meyers has played in every game this season, averaging 30 minutes and 12.8 points. But with the modesty characteristic of all the children in his family, he is hesitant to mark his return as a factor in Milwaukee's turnabout from a 38-44 record last season.

"All I am this year is just an added good player," he said. "I can offer a certain stability; I know I'm not the most talented player, but I work hard."

Family Affair

"I've always been that way. From my oldest sister to my littlest brother, we are all intense and aggressive, but not flashy. I guess it has a lot to do with how we were raised. My dad is like that: To have 11 kids and hold down a job and have time for everything, it takes quite a giving person."

When the subject of his illustrious sister — "Annie" — is broached, he is full of praise and brotherly love. He wondered aloud if the message lighting up his hotel-room phone was from Ann, who recently signed a contract to play with the New Jersey Gems of the Women's Basketball League. He was looking forward to getting together with her after his game that night, "just to visit."

Dave Meyers

U.S., Russians Show Gains At Team Gymnastics Event

FORT WORTH, Texas, Dec. 4 (UPI) — The world's power structure in men's gymnastics shifted here yesterday — the Soviet Union and United States making dramatic steps forward and the Japanese, long dominant in the sport, slipping a notch.

For the first time in 17 years, the USSR outscored Japan in the opening day of team competition at the World Gymnastics championship. And if the Soviet Union, led by the brilliant Alexandre Ditiatin, holds on to win the title, it will end a drought dating to 1958, when the USSR won the team championship in Moscow.

The major strides for the U.S. men were made by Bart Conner and Kurt Thomas, who surprisingly turned in the second and third best individual performances of the day with respective scores of 58.75 and 58.70.

"We no longer have to be in the status of a stepchild," said Coach Roger Counsil of Indiana State. "I think now we have taken our rightful place among the gymnastics powers of the world."

But shortly after Counsil said that, the Soviets stormed into the lead — thanks chiefly to an excellent showing by the entire team on the rings. Led by Ditiatin's score of 58.90, the USSR finished the six exercises with a team total of 293.00, surpassing the 290.60 recorded earlier by Japan and the United States' 289.85.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	18	5	.783	—
Philadelphia	19	7	.731	½
New York	12	13	.480	7
Washington	10	12	.455	7½
New Jersey	10	16	.385	9½
Central Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	16	12	.571	—
San Antonio	12	11	.542	1
Houston	13	11	.542	1
Cleveland	12	16	.429	4
Indiana	11	16	.407	4½
Detroit	8	16	.333	6

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	19	8	.704	—
Kansas City	14	14	.500	5½
Denver	9	19	.333	10
Chicago	7	19	.269	11½
Utah	4	20	.167	12½
Pacific Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	17	8	.680	—
Phoenix	17	9	.654	½
Los Angeles	17	9	.654	½
Portland	16	11	.593	2
San Diego	11	16	.407	7
Golden State	10	16	.385	7½

Monday's Result

Milwaukee 96, Utah 89 (Bridgeman 19, Walton 18, Johnson 18; Dantley 28, Bristow 14)

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

CHICAGO—Traded Bill Nahorodny, catcher, to the Atlanta Braves for Rick Wiefers, pitcher

KANSAS CITY—Signed Steve Braun, outfielder, to a one-year contract.

National League

MONTREAL—Signed Fred Norman, pitcher, to a three-year contract.

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Observer

Changing a Bulb

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — A bunch of the boys were sitting around telling light-bulb jokes when the light bulb blew out. Everybody sat chuckling about the irony of it for a while, but finally a voice said, "Are we going to sit here in the dark chuckling about irony, or are we going to change the light bulb?"

Pretty soon somebody started cursing the darkness, so I lit a candle. The candlelight raised everybody's spirits, and Ted Kennedy said he had the best light-bulb changer in America on his staff and would get him over right away to do the job.

Baker

This fellow arrived looking brilliant and aggressive, even by candlelight. "Where is the new bulb you want me to put in?" he asked.

* * *

I was glad he asked that question. "I keep a fresh supply of light bulbs always on hand and available for replacing burn-outs," I said.

"If the general state of American readiness was as good as yours," said Ronny Reagan, "this country wouldn't be in the pickle it's in all over the globe today."

"The trouble," I said, "is that I can never remember where I store things I put away for safekeeping."

"Gentlemen," said Dick Nixon, "we are facing a crisis and I can tell you from long experience that there are three things that must be done when confronting crisis: first, keep cool; second, don't let your opponent see that you are flustered; third, act firmly and quickly to accomplish four goals — first, to secure your position; second — "

"Dick," I said, "why don't you run around to the supermarket and buy a new bulb?"

"That won't be necessary," said Fritz Mondale. "Under the Federal Light Bulb Program," he said, "New Yorkers loyal to Jimmy and me are entitled to one free light bulb." Whereupon Fritz ran around to the store with the federal purse.

* * *

Henry Kissinger said this was a poor way to keep the nation illuminated. "Light bulbs all over the country have become arrogant under this administration," he said. "They have discovered they can blow out whenever they please without risking retribution. Our failure to deter these acts of contempt for American power, if not corrected vigorously, may soon infect our entire household-appliance network, leading to breakdown of television sets, washing machines and hair dryers."

Jimmy Carter urged moderation. Americans could not control light bulbs all over the country, he said. Now and then a light bulb blew out. We had to adapt to a world in which this was a constant, unpleasant reality. He urged us all to use fewer light bulbs and buy thicker reading glasses.

By this time Fritz was back with the new bulb. Jimmy took it to the lamp, but he was immediately joined by Teddy, Ronny, Jerry Brown and Howard Baker, all of whom laid hands on the bulb to put it into the socket.

Fortunately, Ralph Nader bounded into the melee crying, "Let me see that light bulb! Just as I thought, this bulb is of such shoddy and dangerous construction that it could easily shatter and cause slashed hands when subjected to the grip of five strong men."

"Ralph," I asked, "are you telling us that the number of politicians it takes to change a light bulb is none?"

"One," said Ralph. "And that one must be safely grounded, wear rubber gloves and be equipped with an asbestos towel to prevent light-bulb burns from searing through the rubber gloves and burning away his fingerprints."

* * *

John Connally sprang forward insisting that he was the only man properly equipped, but Jimmy, Ted, Jerry, Howard and Ronny disputed him so strenuously that I had to seize the light bulb and throw it into the street to keep it from being crushed into the rug. New York Mayor Ed Koch came by, saw the mess in the street and gave us all a summons for not cleaning up after our light bulbs.

I didn't mind, because I'd seen democracy in action, and if it couldn't change a light bulb, so what? As long as you could still get a traffic ticket fixed.

Those Secret Swiss Bank Accounts

By Jeffrey Robinson

LUGANO, Switzerland (IHT) — There's one spot in the middle of this town where you can watch the front doors of five Swiss banks at the same time. 9 a.m.: All five open for business. 9:01: There isn't a single sheikh, foreign head of state, deposed dictator or Mafia don in sight. 10:01: Still nothing. 11:01: Bored silly. There must be another way to find out about Swiss banks.

The first bank is not crowded, but the woman at the end of a large counter explains that the bank is not interested in any new secret business.

A woman at the second bank refuses to believe that anyone who looks quite so boyish, in blue cords with a university sweatshirt could possibly have 100,000 Swiss francs in his pocket with which to open one of those famous *comptes anonymes*. She politely suggests the bank next door.

The man there suggests another bank.

At the fourth bank they ask that you not believe in James Bond. "Sir, there are no such things as secret bank accounts."

Movie Tales

However the Special Affairs teller at the fifth bank responds with a businesslike nod, as if it were an everyday occurence for someone to want to deposit money in a special account. She then instructs "Monsieur" to take the elevator to the third floor. In a small office Monsieur is met by a man wearing the basic gray-flannel banker's uniform. "I must explain," the man says right away, "Secret bank accounts for spies are strictly for the movies."

"So where," asks Monsieur, "would you suppose the movies ever get such an idea?"

"What does exist in Switzerland," he says, "is a set of rules that protects all bank accounts. Even your wife's checking account or your child's savings account. By law it's a federal crime in this country for anyone working in a bank, or anyone who has ever worked in a bank, to reveal any information at all about an account."

Therefore, he adds, the idea of secret codes and anonymous midnight phone calls is nothing more than romantic legend. "Every now and then perhaps a special account will be handled in special ways. But all bank accounts all over the world have numbers. And the idea of having someone ring up to ask about account number 123456 is ridiculous. Information is never given out at any bank anywhere simply because someone knows a number."

"Every now and then? A special account? Handled in special ways?"

"Let me say that certain clients have certain banking needs and we are, after all, here to serve our clients."

Of Course They're Numbered . . . Just Like Anywhere Else . . . They Just Disclose Less About Them . . . and Then There Are 'Rare' Special Cases . . .

"Certain clients? Like a sheikh with petrodollars?"

"In this respect," he says, "our policy has been to discourage the rather huge transactions that certain Middle Eastern clients have proposed. In some cases we've even been known to use a negative interest system to help stabilize the Swiss economy. [The negative interest imposed on accounts of more than 100,000 francs was lifted last week.] But these are rare cases."

These special cases, rare or not so rare, may indeed be handled only with numbers. But then he says that there are always names attached to the numbers. The fewer people who know which names match which numbers does make the account all the more secret, and in some "special cases" perhaps only three bank executives — top executives at that — are allowed to know whose money is whose.

That's the way it's been since the so-called "secret" accounts were established in the 1930s to protect anti-Nazi account holders. Swiss bank officials won't even talk in what could be labeled "open and shut" situations, such as when a special-account holder dies and his next of kin does not know the number.

Swiss silence is golden. The bankers cross their arms and shake their heads. And monies unclaimed after 20 years revert to the bank, not the government. One unofficial estimate — and it is admittedly very difficult to come up with anything more than a guess — puts the unclaimed monies sleeping in Swiss banks in the billions of dollars.

Information however can and will be disclosed under certain circumstances. The man in Lugano says that bank authorities will indeed unlock information in connection with criminal investigations by the Swiss government, or in connection with a foreign criminal investigation, especially American, that affects Switzerland.

The man in Lugano insists that all accounts in all Swiss banks are protected by Swiss secrecy laws and anyone can open an account the same way in any bank anywhere. "For more special services, I think it would be fair to say that more special sums are required."

Most of the special accounts do not collect interest. Instead the banks charge the client for every service, postage stamp, letter, télex, and then add a fee for maintenance of the account. In return the banks use plain brown envelopes and stamps instead of postage meters to maintain anonymity.

But, the man in Lugano claims that codes and mysterious phone calls are strictly for the movies, although he adds that there are extreme conditions. "Let's say a wealthy man wants to invest some capital quietly, without involving himself in various international hassles. For someone like that we might be willing to consider certain services beyond the normal protected banking services we offer all our clients."

Monsieur wonders, "International hassles? Such as taxes?"

"If you don't pay your taxes in the United States, that's hardly a problem for the Swiss government to worry about. Many countries, such as Great Britain, have written laws making undeclared bank accounts illegal. But here, too, those laws are not binding in Switzerland."

Opening an Account

"So how does a wealthy man go about opening such an account?"

"I suspect he'd have to make it worth the bank's while."

"Say, 100,000 Swiss francs' worth the bank's while?"

"That's a pleasantly round figure, isn't it."

"Cash?"

"Cash is convenient."

"Small bills? Unmarked? Nonconsecutive serial numbers?"

"We deal in all currencies here. But nonconsecutive serial numbers is getting a little carried away."

"And you ask no questions?"

"Actually we ask a lot of questions. We're not interested for example in gang loot. The mob isn't the kind of clientele we're looking for. And if you think we only deal with dictators, politicians and spies, you're very wrong. Far from it. If there was any way for you to find out, and there isn't so you'll just have to take my word for it, you would see that the majority of our special clients are simply wealthy individuals who have sought ways of quietly handling large sums of capital."

"You don't really ask too many questions, do you? Come on, if someone walks in here with half a million dollars which you charge him to hide, then invest for yourselves without paying him any interest . . . come on, you're not going to ask so many questions that he takes his business to the bank next door. Are you?"

He gives the serious stare of a Swiss banker. "I contend that we do ask a lot of questions. The thing that makes us special perhaps, is that we never repeat any of the answers!"

Brigitte Bardot arrives at a Marseilles courthouse to join vivisectionists attending a hearing against French m researcher Henri Sarles. The court threw out the cl

PEOPLE: *Leakey Brothers Join In Kidney Transplant*

In London, **Richard Leakey**, 34, of the famous family of anthropologists, is recovering from an operation to implant a kidney donated by his younger brother. A spokesman for St. Thomas Hospital said the operation, in which **Philip Leakey**, 30, was the donor, was performed Thursday, but news of the surgery was withheld at the family's wishes. "The kidney is functioning satisfactorily and both recipient and donor are well," the hospital said. Richard Leakey is Kenya's director of museums. Philip is the first white elected to the Kenya legislature and has a government post as assistant minister of Natural Resources and Environment. The Leakey family is known in anthropological circles for uncovering fossil evidence that East Africa is the cradle of mankind.

* * *

West German film director **Werner Herzog** said more than 100 Aguaruna Indians attacked and destroyed an Amazon jungle base camp where he was preparing to shoot a film about a 19th-century rubber baron. Herzog said the attack in the Alto Maranon region of the northern Peruvian Amazon jungle caused $80,000 damage and destroyed carpentry and machine shops, a medical post and some agricultural plots.

* * *

In Hong Kong, **Michael Webster**, who says he condones killing dogs for the table, was re-elected vice chairman of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Webster stirred up considerable controversy recently by that he saw nothing wrong i dog meat provided the de specially bred for the table killing method was humane ster refused to retract his despite strong criticism by the 8,000-member society. not compromise my princ order to keep my seat RSPCA executive commit said.

* * *

The Salvation Army has woman to head its oper Scotland for the first time in year history. Australian rows, 50, is the youngest sioner in the international cal organization and one of women to attain a top le post. Miss Burrows was tr London as a missionary a 14 years teaching in Rhod two as territorial command Lanka before being named sioner for Scotland.

* * *

She's come a long way days as "Tammy," but Deb nolds says the film indus — and that's why she's with movies. Said the 47 Miss Reynolds in Singap wrapping up a concert Australia, "They do scripts for women of my more." She says the roles strictly for youngsters daughter Carrie Fisher who her mother's star with "Sta

—SAMUEL J

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